The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED JULY 12, 1786. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1876. VOL. 89.—NO. 21.

FIRST EDITION.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

(FIRST SESSION.)

A Large Number of Bills Introduced.

Proposed Railway from the Atlantic to the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys.

The Senate Finance Committee to Investigate the Treasury.

Alcoholic Liquor Traffic Commission.

WASHINGTON, January 24, 1876.

SENATE.

Senator Jones, of Nevada, was in his seat to-day for the first time this session.

Petitions, Reports, etc.

The Chair laid before the Senate the annual report of the Commissioner of Patents for 1875. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. SHERMAN presented ten petitions of citizens of Ohio asking Government aid in the construction of the Texas Pacific Railroad.

Similar petitions were presented by Messrs. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, and Wallace. All referred.

Mr. GOLDTHWAITE presented the report of a committee of the Alabama Legislature and the testimony taken by the committee in regard to the election of George E. Spencer as United States Senator. Referred.

Mr. WINDOM presented various petitions from citizens of Wisconsin asking for an appropriation for the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers improvement, which were referred.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, enclosing the report of Major Mansfield, of the Corps of Engineers, in answer to the Senate resolution in regard to improving the harbor at Chalievoix, Michigan. Referred.

Mr. MERRIMON, from the Committee on Rules, reported adversely on the resolution submitted by Mr. Morton to amend the twenty-fifth rule, so that it should not be necessary to state in the "Record" or "Journal" that unanimous consent was asked and obtained to introduce a bill without previous notice, and recommended that the committee be discharged from the consideration of the subject. So ordered.

He also reported, from the same committee, an order directing that the form of entry hereafter shall be: "Mr. ——— obtained leave to bring in a bill." Agreed to.

Mr. MORTON introduced a bill to establish a mint for the coinage of gold and silver at Indianapolis, and appropriating certain Government grounds and buildings for the use of the same, and also money for the purchase of the necessary machinery. Referred.

Also, a bill for the relief of the widow of L. H. Rousseau, late Brigadier General, United States Army. Referred.

Mr. MORTON said that certain papers purporting to be the credentials of Mr. Eustis as Senator of the United States from Louisiana were presented the other day and laid on the table. He moved that they now be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. Agreed to.

Mr. MERRIMON submitted a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of paying a reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States a fixed salary, and having the reports printed by the Government and sold at cost. Agreed to.

Mr. HAMLIN submitted a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of repealing Section 8, chapter 2, of the Revised Statutes of the United States in regard to the introduction of joint issues. Agreed to.

Mr. EATON gave notice that on Wednesday of next week he would submit resolutions of respect to the memory of his late colleague, Mr. Ferry.

Mr. WRIGHT, from the Judiciary Committee, reported without amendment a bill declaring the intent and meaning of the Union Pacific Railroad acts. It provides that none of these acts shall be construed to authorize any subsidy or land grant to the Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad Company or the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Companies for any extension of road in excess of one hundred miles to the Missouri river. Placed on the calender.

Mr. KELLEY, from the Committee on Railroads, reported with an amendment the Senate bill to extend the time for the construction and completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Placed on the calendar.

Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.

Mr. SHERMAN called up the Senate bill to provide for a commission on the subject of the alcoholic liquor traffic. He said this bill was the same in substance as the bill passed by the Senate at the last session. The bill had been reported by the Judiciary Committee in accordance with the request of a large number of petitioners.

Mr. BOGY said he was opposed to such bills being introduced into Congress. A matter of this nature should be legislated upon by States. Congress was gradually drawing from the States all matters of legislation, and saving to pass upon them, and thus doing great injustice to the States.

The Mississippi Election.

Pending the discussion the morning hour expired, and the Chair laid before the Senate the unfinished business, being the resolution of Mr. Morton in regard to the recent election in Mississippi.

Mr. MORTON said his health was in such condition that he would not be able to continue his remarks to-day.

The Treasury Investigation.

Mr. DAVIS called up the resolution submitted by him a few days ago in regard to an investigation of the books and accounts of the Treasury Department, the pending question being on the motion of Mr. Edmunds to amend the resolution so as to have the investigation made by the Committee on Finance instead of a special committee.

Mr. DAVIS said he expected to show that the statements made by him in former remarks were fully sustained by all the facts and figures, and that the explanations of several Senators, and especially of the Senator from Massachusetts (Boutwell), were not well founded and could not be sustained by the financial reports. He (Davis) had been told that his statements might affect the public credit. It was far from him to injure the public credit, and what he had said was intended to be in the interest of the public credit. The true friend of the public credit was not one who attempted to cover up errors or irregularities, but one who attempted to have them corrected. He quoted from the remarks of Mr. Boutwell in regard to a compositor having transposed Indian and pension expenditures one year, and said he could not discover that the transposition had been made, as the figures were the same in each report, and he could not find where any correction was made. He (Davis) again quoted from the financial reports, and argued that they had been changed, and that the Senator from Massachusetts (Boutwell) had not noticed several items which he (Davis) referred to in his former remarks. He (Davis) had been told that from the very nature of things the reports from the different officers of the Treasury could not agree. How was it that they agreed from the organization of the Government up to 1869, and also agreed for the past two or three years? What is generally known as the Pacific Railroad debt has been reported by Mr. McCulloch as part of the public debt, amounting to about sixty millions dollars. In 1870 it was stricken from the public debt statement, placed in another table, and treated not as a part of the public debt, but as the debt of the Pacific Railroad. In that year there was an apparent reduction of the public debt, but it was only apparent. The country gave credit to the administration for a large decrease in the public debt when in fact a large part of such increase was due to a change in the manner of book-keeping.

He then read from the remarks of Mr. Sherman to the effect that it would be a bold and wise man who would attempt to improve the work of Alexander Hamilton, Gallating and other financiers, and said it seemed to him (Davis) that this bold and wise man was found in 1870, because the accounts were changed then.

In conclusion, he said the matters he had presented demanded prompt investigation and correction. At first all Senators nearly were in favor of a special committee making the investigation. Now it was proposed to have it made by the Finance Committee, a majority of the members of which were favorable to the Administration. Surely that would be sending a child to an unfriendly nurse.

The question being on the amendment of Mr. Edmunds to strike out special committee and insert the Committee on Finance, so that the investigation shall be made by the latter committee, it was agreed to—yeas 28, nays 22—Mr. Booth voting with the Democrats in the negative. The resolution as amended was then agreed to.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL the preamble alleging that there were discrepancies in the accounts of the Treasury, &c., was laid on the table. The resolution as agreed to is as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be instructed to investigate the books and accounts of the Treasury Department, particularly with reference to discrepancies and alterations in the amounts and figures that have been made in them, especially in the annual statements of expenditures of the Government, revenue collected, and public debt contained in said reports, and if any such discrepancies and alterations be found to exist, to report the same, and the extent and nature thereof, the years wherein they occur, by what authority made, and, if any, the reasons that induced them, and to report generally such other and further information bearing upon the subject as to them may seem best, and that said committee have power to send for persons and papers.

Opposed to Free Distribution of Seeds.

Mr. CHRISTIANCY presented a petition of citizens of Michigan remonstrating against further appropriations for the distribution of seeds from the Agricultural Bureau. Referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

The Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.

The Senate then resumed considera of the bill to provide for a commission on the subject of the alcoholic liquor traffic.

Mr. SHERMAN said this bill had been fully debated at the last session of the Senate. The expense involved in the proposed investigation was not over $10,000, and the result of it would be a vast amount of useful information. No State could make the investigation, because none had command of statistics to prosecute the inquiry.

Mr. BAYARD said in his opinion this was not the way nor was this the proper place to investigate the subject. If the investigation was to be made to procure information in regard to the taxation of liquors, it was unnecessary, as the Secretary of the Treasury already had the fullest information in regard to the matter. He argued that this matter was within the province of State Governments, and could not be treated by the United States, and said the aggrandizement of the powers of States by the Federal Government is one of the radical evils of our time. He would vote against the bill, believing that legislation to reform the vice of intemperance only increased the evil. He submitted an amendment instructing the commission to inquire whether the use of opium as a substitute for alcoholic drinks had not become more general in consequence of legislation.

Mr. SHERMAN said it seemed to him that the Congress of the United States might well give the subject a full and fair examination. He was not in favor of prohibitory laws, but he believed the passage of this bill would promote the common good, and Congress had a right to pass it.

Mr. BAYARD said any physician could show that where coercive laws had been passed to prevent the sale of liquors as a beverage the use of opium had become more general, and that was far more injurious than liquor.

Mr. HOWE spoke in favor of the bill, and hoped the Senate would not decline to make the small appropriation asked for. He thought the argument of the Senator from Delaware (Bayard) premature, as this was not a bill to prevent the sale of liquor.

The amendment of Mr. Bayard was rejected.

Mr. MORRILL (Me.) spoke in favor of the bill.

Pending the discussion the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

Bills Introduced.

The Speaker called the States for bills, under which the following bills were introduced and referred:

By Mr. HALL, amendatory of the bankrupt law.

By Mr. WOOD (New York) to provide for the suspension of the sinking fund till 1880: also, to amend the act authorizing the funding of the National debt.

By Mr. CHITTENDEN, to fund the legal tender debt of the United States.

By Mr. WHITEHOUSE, for funding the legal tender notes into forty year four per cent. gold bonds, to the amount of $400,000,000, at a rate not to exceed $3,000,000 per month.

By Mr. LAPHAM, fixing the first Monday of January as the time for the meeting of Congress; also a constitutional amendment proposing to change the commencement of the Presidential term from March 4th to May 1st.

By Mr. WARD, to protect life on steamships, steamboats and sailing vessels; also, to provide means of cheap transportation on interior waters.

By Mr. HULTON, to abolish the tax on spirits distilled from fruit.

By Mr. VANCE, for the transfer of the eastern band of Cherokee Indians to the jurisdiction of North Carolina.

By Mr. WADDELL, to classify and equalize the rates of postage on manuscripts intended for publication; also for the purchase of Prof. Morse's picture for the House of Representatives.

By Mr. WOODWORTH, granting bounties to the heirs of soldiers in the late war who enlisted for more than one year and who were killed or died by reason of service.

By Mr. MCFARLAND, for the appointment of three additional agents to investigate the claims of Indians before the Southern Claims Commission.

By Mr. RANDALL, for the improvement of the Cumberland river.

Also, for the payment of the outstanding 5.20 bonds issued under the act of the 25th of February, 1862.

By Mr. HURLBURT, to provide for cheap transportation of freight between the Atlantic and the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys.

The bill provides for the appointment of five commissioners, who are to be operators of the line, and who are to subscribe for all stock authorized for the United States and to hold voting power forever, and to manage (with two directors of their own selection) the entire business of the corporation, thus making it, strictly speaking, a Government work. The stock certificates are to be used for construction expenses, and are to be received in payment of freight after the completion of the road, which is to be done in six years. The Government is to receive an only mortgage on the road and fixtures (except rolling stock), and is to guarantee five per cent. interest on $12,000 per mile on forty-six of the construction bonds. These bonds are not to be issued until double the amount to be guaranteed has been actually expended on each section. The corporation is also to execute a mortgage to the Government as trustee its rolling stock at $3,000 per mile, and to issue 34 year equipment bonds at 5 per cent. No bonds are to be sold at less than 95 per cent. Fifteen thousand dollars per mile is to be obtained on 5 per cent. interest bearing stock, payable in sixteen years, which stock is to be received in payment of freight at a rate of not less than $365,000 per annum. The equipment at the outset is to consist of 875 locomotives and 17,500 cars. One third of all work done and materials furnished is to be paid for in this coupon stock at par. It is estimated the road will cost $30,000 per mile of single track, making its cost $105,000,000, of which the United States is to guarantee the interest on $42,000,000 at 5 per cent.

By Mr. WHITING for the improvement of the Illinois river.

By Mr. WIKE, for repairs of the levee along the Mississippi river in Illinois.

By Mr. MORRILL, in preparatory to the redemption of United States notes and resumption of specie payments. The bill directs the Secretary of the Treasury to retain coin in the Treasury until it shall amount to thirty per cent. of the outstanding legal tender notes, and in the meantime it suspends the resumption bill until after the 1st of January, 1879. It also requires National banks to retain the coin interest received on its bonds deposited to secure circulation, to the amount of their legal reserves, and such sum in addition thereto as, with legal reserves, shall equal thirty per cent. of their circulation, which amount of thirty per cent. banks are to retain as security for the redemption in coin of their circulation. It also repeals the legal tender provision from the time that the banks have thirty per cent. in coin of their circulation.

By Mr. A. S. WILLIAMS, of Michigan, a Constitutional amendment prohibiting Senators and Representatives from soliciting appointments or removals from office, and providing for a Civil Service Commission.

By Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, a Constitutional amendment providing that the term of Representatives shall commence on the 1st of January, instead of the 4th of March.

By Mr. KIMBALL, for a harbor of refuge at the entrance of Sturgeon Bay and Lake Michigan Ship Canal.

By Mr. WILLIAMS, of Wisconsin, for the improvement of the harbors of Port Washington and Milwaukee.

By Mr. COLE, for the improvement of the harbor at Superior City.

By Mr. STRAIT, extending the Pension act of the 22d of June, 1874, for relief of settlers on railroad lands.

By Mr. DONNELL, for a pontoon bridge across the Mississippi river to some point in Winona county.

By Mr. COX, to abolish the Board of Education.

By Mr. SCALES, to reduce the tax on tobacco and whisky.

By Mr. HEREFORD, to restore to the pension rolls of pensioners of the war of 1812 the names of persons struck off for disloyalty.

By Mr. FAULKNER, for the consideration by the Court of Claims of claims of Southern citizens for quartermaster's stores and supplies.

By Mr. CHOUNSE (Neb.), declaring lands heretofore granted to certain railroad companies subject to State taxation; also to reduce passenger rates over the railroad bridge at Omaha.

By Mr. KIDDER, granting lands for the university of Dakota.

By Mr. JACOBS, for the restoration to the public domain land in Washington Territory granted to the Northern Pacific Railroad.

Resolutions.

Mr. STONE offered a resolution instructing the Postoffice Committee to investigate the "straw bid" system. Adopted.

Mr. WHITTHORNE offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the fund arising from the proceeds of captured or abandoned property.

The House refused to suspend the rules, and the resolution was not adopted.

Mr. WILLARD offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Civil Service to inquire what legislation is necessary to prevent solicitation of appointments to office and removals therefrom by Senators and members of Congress.

The Specie Question.

Mr. KELLEY offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to this House what amount of specie was in the Treasury on the 31st of December, 1875, designating the amount of gold and silver respectively, also the amount of silver purchased under the provisions of the act approved January 14, 1875, entitled "An act to provide for the resumption of specie payments," stating the date of the several purchases, the price paid for each, and what amount of the cost of any of such purchases of silver has been paid for from the surplus revenue in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and what amount of 5 per cent bonds bearing gold interest has been sold or disposed of for the purpose of providing means for payment for said silver, the date of each issue of said bonds respectively, the amount of interest that has been paid thereon, and the amount that will have accrued but remain unpaid on the day preceding the date of the report made in response to this resolution.

Pacific Mail Subsidy.

Mr. MORRISON, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a resolution directing that the paper laid before the House and testimony taken before the Committee on Ways and Means of the last Congress in regard to the Pacific Mail subsidy be taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to inquire what action should be taken by the House in reference to the persons now members of the House who are charged with complicity in the corrupt use of money for that purpose, and with giving false testimony in relation to it.

Agricultural Reports.

Mr. KASSON offered a resolution for the discontinuance of the annual agricultural report, and the publication in its stead of a monthly agricultural report. Referred.

District of Columbia Finances.

Mr. BUCKNER, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill directing the committee on the District to transfer to the Treasurer of the United States, for the payment of the interest on 3.65 bonds due on the 1st of February next, $222,797 from any unexpended appropriations heretofore made by Congress, or from any revenues derived from taxation; provided all certificates heretofore issued by the Board of Audit, including those converted into 3.65 bonds and those not so converted, and all certificates hereafter to be issued by the Board of Audit shall not exceed in the aggregate $15,000,000.

Mr. RANDALL remarked that the amount already issued was $14,209,000, and he was opposed to allowing that amount to be increased.

Mr. HOLMAN moved to amend by striking out the figures $222,797, and inserting the words "the sum necessary to pay the same."

The amendment was agreed to.

After a short debate Mr. HOLMAN moved to strike out the proviso limiting the amount of 3.65 bonds, and inserting in lieu of it the following proviso: "And any further issue of 3.65 bonds is hereby prohibited."

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. TUCKER offered the following amendment: "And provided, further, that nothing herein contained shall involve the Government of the United States in any obligation to pay the principal or interest of any bonds that have been issued contrary to or not in pursuance of law." Agreed to.

Mr. KASSON offered an amendment reserving from the provisions of the bill the revenue received for school purposes. Adopted.

The bill as amended was passed.

Real Estate Pool.

Mr. GROVER offered a resolution for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the "Real Estate Pool," in which Jay Cooke & Co. were interested. Adopted.

Army Officers in Washington.

Mr. BANNING offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information as to the pay and allowances of army officers stationed in Washington since March, 1869. Adopted.

Civil Service.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Civil Service Reform to inquire into any abuses or frauds which may exist in the administration and execution of existing laws affecting any branch of the public service. Adopted.

Another Investigation.

Mr. HOLMAN offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire whether improper and fraudulent means were resorted to to influence legislation on the Texas Pacific Railroad bill of the 3d of March, 1871, and whether contracts and combinations were subsequently entered into by the company in violation of that act. Adopted.

Adjourned.

THE WHISKY RING.

The Trial in St. Louis—Day Spent in Discussing a Technicality.

ST. LOUIS, January 24.—Although it was generally understood that the greater part of the day would be given up to legal argument, the attendance upon the trial of Wm. McKee, for alleged complicity with the whisky ring, far surpassed the accommodations of the Court room. The jurors remained at their hotel under the guard of a Deputy Marshal, and promptly upon the opening of Court, Judge Chester Krum continued the argument for the defense, citing a great number of authorities, both English and American, to show the incompetency of the evidence of Col. Bowman, uncorroborated. Special reference was made to the case of the United States vs. Wm. Fullerton, tried in New York in 1870, where investigations were made by Organte, complices, and where the Court intervened after the testimony was in, and ordered the acquittal of the defendant. Judge Krum claimed that the Court would not be satisfied from the evidence before it, that McKee's connection with the ring had been shown, and asked that the case be allowed to go no further.

Col. Broadhead, for the prosecution, followed Judge Krum, and said it was an absurdity to hold that the Court in this case should stop the proceedings, exclude further testimony, tell the jury that the evidence thus far introduced was perjured, and instruct them that they could find no verdict. The same rules obtained in conspiracy trials as in other cases. The Court is judge of the competency and legality of the testimony, and if at the end of the case it is evident to the Court that there has been no legal testimony to prove the issue, the jury can be instructed to acquit. The Court can only give this instruction on the ground that the testimony, if true, does not sustain the issue. The counsel read numerous authorities to prove his position, and argued to show that conspiracy had in this case been established, that the defendant was connected with it, and that, therefore, the declarations of co-conspirators were competent.

The real point at issue is whether the prosecution shall be permitted to introduce evidence to prove that McGrue gave money to John Leavenworth, at one time a collector of the ring fund, but since dead, with instructions to pay it to McKee, and that Leavenworth subsequently reported to McGrue that he did pay it to McKee. The defence claim that this is incompetent testimony, while the prosecution contend to the contrary, and assert that conspiracy was a continued act from 1871 to 1875, that everything in regard to its history is competent testimony. No single act is a completed offence. No declarations before or after any specific act which formed part of the general whole are irrelevant.

Major Lucien Eaton then read an argument for the prosecution, and was followed Judge Clover for the defence, who made a strong argument in behalf of his client, and spoke with a great deal of feeling and some excitement. The Court will give a decision of the question to-morrow.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, January 24.—In the Senate to-day a bill was introduced to legalize ten per cent. interest.

In the House bills were introduced to fix the weight of a bushel of onions at fifty-six pounds; to authorize the appointment by the Government of three examiners of engineers; to reorganize the State Mining Department; to provide for taxing property bought by improvements, but not abating on the street so improved; to authorize the Governor to remove his appointees from office; to compel owners of property abutting on the Ohio river to plant willow trees to protect the river bank; to authorize the appointment of an Assistant Prosecuting Attorney; and to make it a penitentiary offense to steal skiffs or boats used for ferriage. A bill was introduced to secure liberty of conscience to persons employed in penal or reformatory institutions. This bill is similar in its provisions to the Geghan law.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, January 24.—The Senate to-day passed the Apportionment bill, and will commence business to-morrow. No bill could be passed till the Apportionment bill was disposed of. The bill as passed is almost the same as at present. It was recommended by a joint committee of both Houses.

Senator Anderson received to-day a telegram from Postmaster Goodman at Washington, St. Landry parish, stating that ex-Senator Col. W. J. Auditt, of that parish, has been assassinated. No further particulars were given. Col. Auditt was elected Democratic Senator in 1866, and was here as a member of the Democratic Convention a few weeks ago.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, January 24.—The steamship Adriatic, from New York, has arrived.

PHILADELPHIA, January 24.—The steamsteamships Illinois and Kenilworth, from Liverpool, have arrived.

NEW YORK, January 24.—Arrived: The steamships America, from Bremen, and Spain, from Liverpool.

MOVILLE, January 24.—The steamer Peruvian, from Portland, has arrived.

NEW YORK, January 24.—The steamer Wisconsin, from Liverpool, has arrived.

SECOND EDITION

THE STATE CAPITAL.

House Proceedings.

Secession Petition from Pittsburgh.

Philadelphians Want a Reduction of Fares on Street Railways.

The Alleged Abuses at the Reform School.

A Committee Appointed to Make an Investigation.

A Resolution Censuring our Congressmen for Speaking Against the Appropriation Bill Voted Down.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, January 24, 1875.

HOUSE.

The House met at 7½ o'clock.

Mr. THORNTON presented a petition of Councilmen from the old wards of the city of Pittsburgh praying for the withdrawal of the Thirty-second and Thirty-fifth wards from the city.

Also of citizens of the second district of Wilkins, Patton township, asking for the repeal of the prohibitory liquor laws.

Bills Read in Place.

By Mr. GRAHAM, of Allegheny, an act to regulate trials by jury in civil cases. This law is in operation in the State of Tennessee, and resulted in the saving of one hundred thousand dollars to the State.

Also authorizing municipal corporations to vacate streets and alleys within their corporate limits.

By Mr. HAYS, an act prescribing the manner in which cities of the Commonwealth may pass ordinances, authorizing the grading or paving of any avenue, street, alley, or the construction of any sewer or bridge.

Also a supplement to the act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations.

The above authorizes the formation of companies to build and operate inclined planes, with special reference to the one proposed in South Pittsburgh.

By Mr. CHRISTY, a petition of citizens of Turtle Creek and East Deer township praying for the passage of the Bituminous Ventilation bill.

An act to declare and make wards of boroughs separate and independent school districts.

By Mr. SPANG, a bill to promote the health of coal miners in bituminous coal mines in the State.

By Mr. HANNAN, a bill to authorize Councils to fix the salary of Burgess.

Mr. JACKSON presented the claim of John Kelly for work done on the Erie Canal.

An act in regard to roads in Hopewell township, Washington county.

Enlarging the Committees.

The Speaker announced additional names added to committees. The following were from Allegheny county: Mr. Rogers, of Allegheny, was put on the Centennial; Messrs. Shidle, S. P. Large and Swain, on Geological Survey; Andrew Large on Labor and Industries.

Letters, Petitions, Memorials, &c., Read.

A petition of citizens of Kittanning asking for the repeal of the supplement to their charter.

By Mr. SPANG, a petition of citizens of Bedford, requesting that our Senators and members in Congress be instructed to vote for a subsidy to the Texas Pacific Railroad.

From citizens of Huntingdon county, asking for the passage of a homestead law; also stay laws.

From citizens of Philadelphia asking for a reduction of fares on street passenger railways.

A petition from citizens of Venango county remonstrating against the passage of the fee bill.

By Mr. TALLY, a joint resolution providing for printing 5,000 copies of the State Treasurer's report for the use of the House, and 3,000 for the Senate; also 5,000 copies of the report of the Sinking Fund Commissioners for the House and 3,000 for the Senate.

By Mr. STOTZER, a resolution that the Clerk of the House be instructed to keep all bills reported affirmatively, and that only such bills be printed. Laid over.

The Clerk of the Senate reported the Senate bill which provides for the awards of arbitrators.

Agricultural Lecture.

The use of the hall of the House was granted to Victor E. Piollet on Tuesday evening, the 25th, to deliver an agricultural lecture.

Morgan as Reform School.

Mr. PLUMMER called up his resolution offered a week ago appointing a committee of three to investigate grave and serious charges and reported abuses about the Pennsylvania Reform School at Morganza.

Mr. CHRISTY resisted the resolution, and denied the right of the Legislature to investigate a reform school.

Mr. SPANG thought that whether the institution was not supported by State aid, and declared that it should purge itself of corruption before asking some one hundred and eighty thousand dollars of the people's money.

Mr. PLUMMER made an argumentative speech, favoring an investigation by the Legislature that the investigation now before them, tell the jury that a witness in the case had introduced was perjured, and instruct them that they could find no verdict. The same rules obtained in conspiracy trials as in all other cases. The Court is judge of the competency and legality of the testimony, and if at the end of the case it is evident to the Court that there has been no legal testimony to prove the issue, the jury can be instructed to acquit. The Court can only give this instruction on the ground that the testimony, if true, does not sustain the issue. The counsel read numerous authorities to prove his position, and argued to show that conspiracy had in this case been established, that the defendant was connected with it, and that, therefore, the declarations of co-conspirators were competent.

The real point at issue is whether the prosecution shall be permitted to introduce evidence to prove that McGrue gave money to John Leavenworth, at one time a collector of the ring fund, but since dead, with instructions to pay it to McKee, and that Leavenworth subsequently reported to McGrue that he did pay it to McKee. The defence claim that this is incompetent testimony, while the prosecution contend to the contrary, and assert that conspiracy was a continued act from 1871 to 1875, that everything in regard to its history is competent testimony. No single act is a completed offence. No declarations before or after any specific act which formed part of the general whole are irrelevant.

Major Lucien Eaton then read an argument for the prosecution, and was followed Judge Clover for the defence, who made a strong argument in behalf of his client, and spoke with a great deal of feeling and some excitement. The Court will give a decision of the question to-morrow.

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FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, January 24, 1876.

Northern Pacific Railroad.

The Committee on Railroads to-day agreed to recommend the passage of a bill to extend the time for completing the Northern Pacific Railroad, with amendments limiting the extension of time to a period of eight years instead of ten. The section proposing to repeal the law requiring the company to pay the costs of surveying and conveyancing will be omitted in the bill as reported by the committee.

Indian Supplies.

The Commissioner of Indians Affairs was before the House Committee on Appropriations to-day, asking for $216,000 required as a deficiency owing to the extraordinary issues of supplies made to subsist the numerous bands of Sioux at the Red Cloud agency in the conference held by the late Commissioners to treat for the cession of the Black Hills. The supplies have become nearly exhausted.

The Texas Border Troubles.

The Select Committee on the Texas boarder troubles to-day examined two citizens of that State, who gave detailed accounts of the cattle thieving by Mexicans on the Texas side of the Rio Grande, and referred to the excitement caused among the people in consequence of the invasion and depredations.

The Alabama Senatorship.

General Joseph F. Johnston has arrived here as a special messenger from Montgomery, Ala., bringing with him a memorial of the Legislature and other papers alleging the illegality of the election of Spencer to the United States Senate.

Assassination in Tennessee.

JACKSON, TENN., January 24.—Dock Manguel, a noted guerrilla on the Federal side during the war, was assassinated while at work in his field about twelve miles above Savannah, on the Tennessee river. Manguel was a desperate and determined man, and performed numerous acts of daring cruelty. Two masked men rode up to the fence near were he was plowing, both being armed with shot-guns, and literally riddled him with balls. They then placed his corpse on a horse and carried it away, perhaps threw it into the river. When the matter is solved it will be found Manguel was taken off for some atrocity committed during the rebellion.

FOREIGN ADVICES.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Grain Market.

LONDON, January 24.—The Mark Lane *Express*, in its review of the grain markets the past week, says: Milder weather gave a more favorable aspect for farmers, but the same cause led to the deterioration of samples, and prices again suffered, although good and dry samples changed little. The general average quality is 6d per quarter, and remains only 1s above last year's, while deliveries of English are 56 per cent. below them. In Paris inferior wheat is 6da 1s lower. Flour has maintained its price, because better rates are obtained for wheat in some of the provincial markets. Marseilles is overstocked. The Belgian and Holland markets are unchanged. At Hamburg the market is still dull. Inland navigation is closed by ice, and the port is kept open with difficulty. At Dantzic prices are lower in the absence of an English demand. At St. Petersburg quotations are steady. In Austria and Hungary business has been on the small scale. Prices are lower everywhere. There are hopes that spring will revive business, but unusually heavy foreign stocks deter millers from purchasing, and act as a dead weight on trade, though we have no doubt they will all be wanted shortly.

TURKEY.

Affairs in Servia.

LONDON, January 25.—A Vienna correspondent telegraphs the following: Affairs in Servia are increasing in seriousness. The parties of the Prince of Montenegro and Prince Karagergewitch have a majority both in the country and Skuptschina, and are almost decided to get rid of Prince Milan. The Prince, in a recent conference with the President of the Senate and others declared that he knew no resource, and must resign. He declared a coup d'etat impossible, because he had no money. He subsequently summoned six colonels to ascertain the feeling of the army, and they declared that at least half the officers were untrustworthy. The Prince has been advised to retire to a fortress and issue a proclamation declaring it impossible for him to reign with the present Constitution. Still he hesitates.

Conspiracy Against the Life of Prince Milan.

PARIS, January 24.—*La Liberte* publishes a report that another conspiracy against the life of Prince Milan has been discovered in Belgrade.

FRANCE.

Support for MacMahon.

PARIS, January 24.—The Bonapartist Association, styled the Conservative National Convention, has issued a manifesto announcing that they will support MacMahon until the expiration of his term in 1880. They will then demand that an appeal to the people shall be made for determining the future form of government for France.

Gambetta and the Elections.

PARIS, January 24.—Gambetta and other Republicans, apprehensive of the bad effect in the provinces if the Radicals should succeed in electing all the Senators for Paris, are strenuously working to bring about a compromise of the various Republican sections.

SPAIN.

The Elections.

MADRID, January 24.—The second ballot required at Barcelona took place yesterday. The Sagosta candidate withdrew and Castelar was probably elected. Canavos de Castillo, Lopez Dravola, Romero Robledo, and Augusto, the former a minister, failed as a banker. General Pavia and Marquis Sandoni are elected from Madrid. The *Ministerial Journal* estimates that the new Cortes will embrace about thirty-five Sagostaists, fifteen Moderates and three Republicans. The remainder will be supporters of the Government.

MADRID, January 24.—Senor Castelar has been elected Deputy to the Cortes in Barcelona.

GERMANY.

The Cuban Question.

BERLIN, January 24.—Spanish diplomatic representatives at various courts have verbally informed the Governments that after the defeat of the Carlists, which is expected in a short time, Spain hopes to be able to quell the Cuban insurrection through increased reinforcements. No foreign complications are anticipated, because the United States has distinctly repudiated the idea of annexing Cuba.

THE BLACK HILLS.

Glowing Accounts from the Gold Fields—Twelve Hundred Miners at Work—Average Diggings One Dollar per Hour to Each Man—Parties Preparing to Leave Bismarck.

ST. PAUL, MINN., January 24.—Special dispatches from Bismarck to the papers of this city contain glowing accounts from the Black Hills country. A party carrying the mail between Bismarck and the Black Hills had returned and gave wonderful reports of the richness of the country. The report is vouched for as thoroughly trustworthy. Twelve hundred men are now in that portion of the Black Hills, through which rapid creeks run. The average digging are worth one dollar per hour to each man, and they saw one hundred and thirty-seven dollars taken out in six hours by four men. The next day the same force in the same time took out one hundred and twelve dollars. California Joe, a person of renown among gold miners, saw thirty-four dollars taken out of one pan, there being one nugget worth twenty dollars. All of the returning party brought specimens of gold of splendid quality. They all agree in the statements regarding the beauty and richness of the country, and say Custer's report was not at all exaggerated. A large party is preparing to start from Bismarck for the Hills, and will take a large amount of goods. Bismarck merchants complain bitterly that the Pacific Northern Railroad refuse to run trains to that place during the present open winter, so that supplies for the Black Hills may be sent forward from that place, which is much the nearest to the best diggings.

An Iron Steamer Sunk.

ST. LOUIS, January 24.—The iron steamer Carondolet, bound from New Orleans to this port, when passing Carrollsland, about eighteen miles below here, at three o'clock this morning, sunk in nine feet of water. She had about 700 tons of sugar aboard.

Later.—The cargo of the steamer Carondolet, which sunk this morning, is reported to be worth $100,000, much of which, particularly sugar and salt, is badly damaged or totally destroyed. The Carondolet is supposed to have struck the shaft of the John A. Allegheny, which sunk in 1857. There is no insurance on the sunken boat. The Salvor No. 2 has gone down to pump her out.

PERSONAL.

***Dr. Gross is improving slowly.

***Father Gerdemann has a very decided German accent.

***Hon. H ugh S. Fleming is confined to his dwelling by a rheumatic attack.

***Hugh Keenan, Esq., of Castle Blaney, Ireland obligingly sends us late metropolitan and provincial Irish papers.

***Special Agent Bowman is of the opinion that the charges of incompetency against Architect Boyd have not been sustained.

***Mr. B. M. Hare, Deputy State Treasurer of Illinois, is visiting his brother-in-law in this city, the genial U. S. Commissioner, H. D. Gamble.

***Captain W. W. Tyson yesterday entered upon the duties of his position as Sealer of Weights and Measures. He has appointed B. F. Kurtz and J. D. Docker as deputies.

***The Rev. John DeWitt, late pastor of the Central church in Boston, will start in April on an extended foreign tour for his health. *Chicago Tribune.*—Rev. DeWitt is the pastor elect of the Third Presbyterian church, this city.

***The convocation of the Deanery of Pittsburgh will meet in Christ (Episcopal) Church, Union avenue, East Park, Allegheny, at 10 o'clock this morning (this being the Festival of the conversion of St. Paul). At the morning service there will be a sermon by the Rev. Dr. Riley of Mexico, and the Holy Communion; then a meeting for the missionary business of the Deanery. At 3 P. M. there will be a discussion In the "Christian Nurture of the Young," on the evening Bishop Kerfoot will preach a sermon in review of the progress of the Diocese of Pittsburgh, the day being the tenth anniversary of his consecration.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The charming, exquisite Maggie Mitchell, by all odds the most popular actress that visits Pittsburgh, played last night the part of *Little Barefoot* before a very large audience. Her delightful light comedy is quite a relief after the heavy business of last week. She was assisted by a company, all the members of which knew their lines, but none of whom, save Mr. Harris and "Ted" Irving, have more than ordinary ability. "The Pearl of Savoy" is the play for this evening.

Trimble's Varieties.

The new attractions at this theatre last night drew a full and appreciative house. The program

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
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JOSIAH KING,.....D. L. FLEMING,
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TUESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1876.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 32½f.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 100¼.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 113¼.

THERE were some papers in New Jersey that displayed great indignation when we suggested, some time since, that FRELINGHUYSEN would hardly answer for a Presidential candidate. Now there is much laughter over the idea of nominating him, even in New Jersey.

THE evidence in the case of MCKEE, on trial at St. Louis for participation in the whisky frauds, is very disagreeably direct, when we consider that MCKEE was so sure he would come out scot free,—an innocent and much persecuted man. The tendency of the evidence to convict all who are indicted looks bad for those whose trials are yet to occur.

HILL, of Georgia, is recognized as a man of ability, but destitute of principle. This is said to be the real reason why he has not been sent to Congress before,—his people were not willing to trust him. Hence he has been put aside, from time to time, and reaches Congress at last only to deliver a speech that is reprobated at the South as at least injudicious and hurtful. He did his cause no good, for the reason, as a Confederate put it, that "the record is against us."

THEY are trying compulsory attendance at schools in New York, but with results that are evil. The Commissioners, while they are profoundly in earnest over French and German, cannot be induced to figure out the results of their efforts at getting the children into schools by means of processes and constables. We believe this is the modern improvement that is called for in this State,—several commissioners, constables, and other high officers, to catch the boy that don't attend school as regularly as he should.

IF SECRETARY ROBESON does not have an active and useful Winter, it will not be because the Democratic Naval Committee does not seek to fully interest him. No less than seven sub-committees have been appointed to look after him. There is one on the retired and active list of the navy and the staff, one on navy yards and their mis-management, one on the Marine Corps, one on the material in the navy, one on the *personnel* of the navy, one on laws in relation to naval contracts, and one on expenditures. It is evident that our Democratic friends have deep suspicions, and are determined to know if they are well-founded.

IF, as seems entirely likely, the House Appropriation Committee cannot find a place where reductions, to any considerable amount, can be made in the current expenses of the Government, there should be decisive steps taken to at once report the bill, as the thirty days allowed by law have nearly expired. We commend, so far as this duty is being performed with unpartisan fidelity, the aim of the committee to reduce the outlays of the Government to the lowest possible limit; but care should be taken that this form of enterprise does not run into mere partisan obstructivenes. Do right,—but do something.

IF THERE ever was a tangle,—the MOULTON-Plymouth-Church-Council affair is one. One party affirms that the other ejected to certain charges [illegible] in the [illegible], and the other denies. One affirms that the other influenced or prevented certain persons from agreeing to testify,—the other denies. Last Friday evening, Mr. BEECHER attacked Judge VAN COTT quite fiercely and probably justly. It is a strange affair the pertinacity with which certain parties follow him and the straggling, wordy warfare that is kept up. Why cannot reason prevail, and the whole affair be either dismissed, or thoroughly investigated by an impartial tribunal?

THE report that an organized movement has been made, in the interest of the repeal of the Resumption act, is interesting as showing that the feeling on that question still lives. We have not much hope of the success of the efforts in that direction, but if anything is done, it must be by means of organized effort. Petitions addressed to Congress a mount to absolutely nothing, being referred to committees, and by them permanently pigeonholed. What is needed is, to have some such representation before the committees, or Congress itself, as will be heard and heeded. We would like, for curiosity sake, to see the subject fairly broached, although we do not anticipate success.

WHATEVER the merits of the Southern Railroad project, to form a competing line with the Union and Central Pacific Railroads, we are not at all impressed with the management resorted to in getting the subject before Congress or the country. It is, of course, a very bad time to do anything, as amid the pressure of the times Congress is not likely to deal out subsidies. Yet, fussy meetings, conventions, committees and the like do not help matters much. The committee that waited on the President, to commit him, if possible, to the enterprise, acted in bad taste, but it resulted in nothing—the President courteously replying, but not committing himself to the project. The outlays made in special lobby schemes amount to little—a direct, manly appeal being worth more than all else beside.

A VERY uncomfortable amount of evidence is disclosed by the English stockholders in the Emma mine, as to the cleverness with which TRENOR W. PARK unloaded his shares upon them—but all this simply proves that he was shrewder than those with whom he was dealing. That he was unprincipled is a matter of course; but he should not have been so readily accepted as he was. Possibly the mistake of Minister SCHENCK was all the more noticeable in this—that he should have investigated the subject more closely than he did, before sanctioning the enterprise. Yet even he was taken in by the plausible PARK—who unloaded 25,000 shares at figures that netted him fifty dollars a share. It was a scheme of plausible rascality, well played, yet, if latest rumors are true, the bitten may be recompensed, by unexpected discoveries in the Emma mine, of valuable gold lodes.

ECONOMIC LAWS.

The pressure of the times compels many, who have not thought of it before, to closely study the laws of economy, as applied to their daily expenses. In these, and other directions, they are apt to be considered, far more closely than they have been, in this country, these many years. Not only in our small outgoes do we need to study economic laws; but more largely in the affairs of the nation. Labor, as applied to the increase of wealth, and the performance of work as a livelihood, are subject of deep interest, and concerning which much can be said. We have a population, say, of ten thousand more laborers, persons who would work but who cannot obtain employment, and who cannot afford to live without labor. If not employed they must be fed by the hand of charity. The amount that must of necessity be paid for the sustenance of themselves and families, would suffice to them as an acceptable compensation for their labor. It may be true that improvements may not be imperatively necessary; but if they can be had, practically without cost, why should they not be had? More than this self respecting persons prefer to *earn* their living. A dollar a day, received in return for service rendered, is of more consequence to them, and is more richly enjoyed, than the same amount received as a charity. Beggary, or its next equivalent, the reception of charity, demoralizes a person, and destroys independence and manhood. Hence an employed person is a better citizen, and is more desirable in every sense, than one who is merely an object of charity. If, then, we need our old streets refitted,—as Fifth avenue, Wood, Smithfield, and other streets,—and we have unemployed laborers, who if not employed, must be supported, is it not good economy to feed industrious rather than idle men? And is it not economy to make improvements when they can be done with little relative cost?

Farther, we hear many who, declaiming against our Protective system, of which Pennsylvania generally, and Pittsburgh particularly, is the exponent, say we furnish given articles at greater cost than they can be imported for. While this is not strictly true—let us test, from the standpoint we have taken, the economy involved. We have in this country a million unemployed persons. They must be fed by the products of *our* soil—for it is a universal law that every country must, in some way, support its own population. Let us suppose that this population, employed, must pay a given per centage more for foreign productions than for those at home. This per centage constitutes the merest fraction of what they earn by means of profitable employment. Is it not better for them to be employed, even should they pay a trifle more for the home article than some foreign product would cost with duty off, than not to be employed? We can afford a small per centage for the sake of profitable employment—particularly if, after a time, our products are manufactured as cheaply as the foreign article.

We have no sinister object in view, but we cannot too strongly impress our people with the fact that the first great element in economy is to keep our people employed. Labor is the source of our wealth. And even if it is not directly productive of wealth, it is better for the *morale* of our people to be employed, if the cost be not greater than the charities we must expend.

ALDERMANIC OUTRAGES.

We believe there is a bill pending before the Legislature to provide for appeals from summary convictions, made by Aldermen. There are cases in which the operations of Aldermen are so arbitrary that some remedy is absolutely essential. One difficulty is in knowing just how to remedy the evil without totally abolishing the cause—that is, abolishing the office entirely. For Aldermen to give judgment for the plaintiff, right or wrong, is not at all new or strange, yet it often leads to great hardships. But where no appeal is possible, as is the case in many instances, the hardship of summary judgments is very great. Many cases are brought to our attention, and it may be thought wise yet, to detail persons to make reports of the facts attending the proceedings at Aldermen's offices. We venture that one week's average record of those that are money making and vicious, would arouse public indignation to an extent that would lead to a positive demand for the extinction of the office. Heavy, and unappealable fines, made on complaints that should at least be investigated, form the burthen of complaint. We were recently told of a poor man, who drove his team into the river, to the depth of a foot of water, to secure a load, and was complained against by the agent of the society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, and the man fined forty dollars. Here was a case that involved a very serious question,—whether the man did cruelly treat his horses,—he alleging that he did not. The fine, besides, was exceedingly severe, and unappealable. There clearly should be a remedy in all such cases.

Another evil in our Aldermanic system is the non-reporting of fees and fines. A few honest Aldermen do make such reports, and others do not. How valuable offices are thought to be is seen in struggle made, by old incumbents, to retain them. This shows that they, at least, think the office worth having, and this for no other than financial reasons. If they confine themselves to legitimate business, and pay over the moneys due the county, there is nothing in the office worth struggling over. The assertion that in some instances the money is not paid over to the proper authorities goes far toward explaining this wild rush for the offices referred to. Add to this that there are reports that in certain instances Aldermen have used their offices and authority for vile purposes, terrorizing poor and undefended women with compliance with their demands, and we have some idea of the evils that can be, and have been done under the authority that is so often vested in vicious hands. We do not, in these remarks, pretend that all Aldermen are vicious,—but we fear the majority are. What we do say is, that the system of summary convictions, and the arbitrary power vested in the average Alderman work harshly and injuriously to the people.

Judge WHITE called attention to the gross evils of this system, and urged reform. We seconded his views, and have since referred to the subject, from time to time, on our own account. Now that the Legislature is in session, this subject should be fully considered. If a commission is appointed to investigate municipal misgovernment, there should certainly be a commission to investigate the abuses of the Aldermanic office. It is the leprous spot in the judicial phase of city government. We cannot even state the enormities that have been stated, and, in cases, authenticated to us. It is within our power to give name after name of men who have abused their power in the office referred to—to insult, oppress, rob, and even to ravish. We insist that the time has come when this evil should be rooted out; and if a Quarter Sessions Court, or committing magistrates, to be appointed by the Judges of the regular courts, or something else that will promote the ends of justice, and save the people from the horrible evils they have endured, could be devised, all good citizens would welcome the change. We hope the Legislature will take action on this subject, as other cities are suffering from this evil as much as ours.

RELIGIOUS PROSCRIPTION.

A Few Pertinent Suggestions as to Alms giving in Our City.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

Some very good people have an idea that the new city association, for the improvement of the poor, proscribes members of the Church of Rome, and is used to proselyte them. This is a mistake. The society simply inquires as to the church connections of those persons who come to it for relief; and, having ascertained the church to which they belong, applies to it. If the church refuses aid, the society gives it, and it seems strange that any one could object to so straight-forward and business-like an arrangement.

If the First or Third Presbyterian Church, of this city, with its massive cut stone walls, stained glass windows and well paid pastor neglect its poor, the people ought to know it. If the members of any of our wealthy Protestant churches that are laboring to bring back the dark ages by shutting the light of Heaven out of their church edifices are living at ease in their possessions, while their brethren in Christ are perishing with cold and hunger the public ought to know it. If Trinity church has spent half a million to pull down and build up imposing houses, while the poor members of that church are thrown upon other denominations or an unbelieving world, the public ought to know it, and old Trinity should blush for her steeple and her chimes. If that old Methodist church, known as "Brimstone Corner," or those Covenanters of the antiquated building on Plum alley, permit members to become a public charge, the public ought to know it. It is probable that no one will dispute this, probable that no Protestant church in the city will object to the plan of the Society, and why should we make the Roman Church an exception to this general rule?

Whether or not it be policy, it is an old idea that an important part of the mission of the Church is to take care of its poor. If the idea is right, it should be put into practice; if wrong, it should be abandoned; but, in any case, there can be no reasonable objections to learning, by actual inquiry and carefully kept records, the facts as to what churches hold and practice this faith. That the inquiry and the facts do not materially affect the action of the Society, may be gathered from one incident.

WHAT THE RECORDS SAY.

Last week a Roman priest, of Pittsburgh, went to a prominent Protestant to complain that members of his church, on account of their faith, were unjustly dealt with in the distribution of coal. The gentleman of that class of liberal Christians who strenuously urge the duty of impartiality in the giving of alms, so he went at once to investigate, and found, by the records, that seventy-two orders for coal had been issued, and *of these only sixty-eight to members of the Roman Church.*

This is such a strongly-marked instance of Protestant intolerance that instant repentance and amendment should be required, and that other four cart loads of coal should be remanded to the complaining priest for distribution to his flock. It is a burning disgrace that Protestantism should use its majority in the city to divert four loads of coal from the only legitimate recipients of alms! What is the use of the Pope's infallibility, and his dinner service of gold, the finest in Europe? What is the use of his authority to govern and dispose of nations, to make and unmake kings, to crush republics and all other devices of Satan if heretics have power to rob the faithful at this cruel rate? Four whole cart loads of coal gone to the infidels and only sixty-eight to Christians! It is an outrage, and the Reverend fathers of the church should see to it and demand redress of grievances.

Just look at the suffering condition of the martyr church! There is that poor little Cathedral, on the corner of Fifth avenue and Grant, with its network of subterranean cells, closed from the public eye, and of no possible use, and its steeples and towers which never bring in a cent of revenue; then close beside it the Bishop's palace, the only private residence in the city which pays no tax. Into these buildings the church has put a million or more of dollars. In them she has vestments costing thousands; and the people of Pittsburgh, who pretend to be benevolent, have now even insured these buildings and their contents to secure the church against loss in case of conflagration; but they have given four loads of coal to heretics! The wrongs of the mother church should be redressed; and the workings of the new relief society carefully watched. I do not think the managers intend to be partial, or to proscribe Christians on account of their faith; but infidels press these claims so pertinaciously that they find it hard to resist.

WHERE THE DIFFICULTY LIES.

The difficulty lies in the want of a clear understanding of the true and legitimate object of charitable associations, and the trouble never can be got rid of until we know why we need and have public charities, and conclude to confine ourselves to the fulfillment of our duties. These may be set forth in a few words, to wit, viz.: The Pope, being Sovereign Pontiff, and, by Divine right, ruler of the world, is entitled, not only to our spiritual homage, but to all he may require of our worldly possessions, and it is for him to state his requisition. Now, in this world, which lies in wickedness, and always has been largely under the dominion of Satan, the claims of His Holiness never have him properly acknowledged; and, instead of levying taxes after the manner of his Christian majesty, Richard Second, by farming out his kingdom, he has always been reduced to the humiliating necessity of asking supplies, in the form of alms. For ages these were collected by begging monks; but, in these latter days, they are brought in by the lay members of his Church, who swarm over the face of the earth, in misery and rags, the Pope's tax-gatherers, and spoil the Philistines by living at their cost, and paying into the treasury of the mother church the money wrung from charity by their wretchedness and squalor. Those at all familiar with the subject must know that about nineteen-twentieths of all the alms given this country go to Roman Catholics, and that all of these, except what barely subsists the recipients, goes to priests for masses and various church fees.

In Chicago, while the Fire Fund was being distributed, I visited the largest depot of the sufferers, and found but one family who were not Catholic. I knew some ladies who went very earnestly to work to prevent fraud, by personal care, and found, in the spring, that one widow with five children, half starved, cold and ragged, in spite of all their efforts to make them comfortable, had, in three months, given her parish priest twelve dollars for masses for her husband's soul. This is but one of tens of thousands of cases. It is masses and church rates which keep the Catholic population in beggary, and the demand for charity is regulated by the wants of the Church.

A REMEDY SUGGESTED.

The new society do not understand this properly, and so have divided the coal with heretics who have no right to any part of it, except what is made with brimstone. With proper effort on the part sixty-nine priests, and those liberal minded Protestants who oppose proscription the entire fund of this new association can probably be turned into the service of the Church, and take the name and church connection of applicants be combined into a safeguard to prevent heretics getting any part of the relief fund. I know that the managers intend to aid infidels just the same as Christians, and therefore suggest that they will bear watching. If it comes to a grand clash of arms, to put down those Governments which refuse obedience to the Pope, he will need every dime, and no charitable association should be permitted to give one when it may foster heresy.

Again, I would earnestly endorse the plan of the new organization, for if it had not been for their records we would not have detected their delinquency in giving those few loads of coal to enemies of the church. JANE GREY SWISSELM.

SEVENTY-SIX.

A CENTENNIAL SONG.

BY A. MORSE.

'Tis seventy-six!—'tis seventy-six!—
We greet the rising mourn—
We hail the Grand Centennial—
We brave both wind and storm.
Our Country's flag still floats aloft,
In bold majestic pride;
Our "boys" the Nation's signet wear—
Our ships the Ocean ride.
One hundred years they say are fled—
One hundred years to-day,
Since first the year of life began,
That marks our Natal Day.
Through storm and sleet, through sleet and storm,
The Nation's warriors press'd;
Her statesmen ne'er a face turned back,
Nor yet a foe caressed.
We hail our Country glad and free,
And loud its praises tell,
We'll echo back those tones so clear,
Of Independence Bell;
We'll send our greeting far and wide,
O'er mountain, hill and vale,
Our Country's Grand Centennial,
With joyful hearts we'll hail.
Long may our Nation's banner wave
O'er land and ocean wide,
No crouching slave now bites the dust,
No "black-ship" stems the tide.
Rejoice, Columbia's sons, rejoice!
Raise now your voices high,
And sing hosannas loud and long,
Till they shall rend the sky.
River Falls, Wis., Jan. 1, 1876.

Privileges of Leap Year.

"Young ladies have the privilege of saying anything they please during leap year," she said, eyeing him out of the corners of her eyes with a sweet look.

His heart gave a great bound, and while he wondered if she was going to ask the question which he had so long desired and feared to do, he answered "Yes."

"And the young men must not refuse," said she.

"No, no! How could they?" sighed he.

"Well, then," said she, "will you——"

He fell on his knees and said: "Anything, anything you ask, darling."

"Wait till I get through. Will you take a walk, and not hang around our house so much?"

And he walked.—*Oil City Derrick.*

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.

CHARTERED IN 1862.

Assets January 1, 1873. - - $778,251.56.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. D. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert G. Schmertz, Christopher Zeg.

Solicitor—JOHN H. BAILEY.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

HONOR and shame from no condition spring; Keep all you get and go for everything.

SOME Cape May cottages are for sale.

They call it Centennial weather in Philadelphia. We hope it is that kind.

THE business of the New York Postoffice amounted to thirty-five million dollars last year.

A WIDOW has just died in Rome and left a quarter of a million dollars in cash to the Pope.

L. J. PHILLIPS, WELLS & Co., of New York, fur and cap manufacturers, owe $238,419, and will pay twenty per cent.

THE cremation of the corpse of the late Chevalier Rossi wds conducted publicly in the Monumental Cemetery at Milan, N. Y., on Sunday.

EDITOR BOWLES wants to know "if Banks does this sort of thing in January, what won't he be equal to, in the line of patriotic eloquence, by the Fourth of July?"

THE magnificent residence of James Ingersoll, the chair-maker of the Tweed ring, near South Norwall, Connecticut, was burned on Monday morning. The loss is $100,000; insurance, $80,000.

CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER writes that Dresden is a good place for young men who want to marry. A girl there doesn't hesitate to assure her lover that she can get along with but one pair of stockings a week.

ATLANTA *Constitution:* When a man is too lazy to work and too cowardly to steal, he sits in a lager-beer saloon, frowns ominously at the free lunch counter, and remarks to his brother in exile, "The country's going to the dogs."

PROF. MOSLER, of Germany, is now treating phthisic, or pulmonary consumption, by making a hole through the wall of the chest and drawing off the pus with a syringe, and afterward washing out the ulcers with weak carbolic acid.

AFTER living together 32 years, and accumulating $10,000,000 of property, Mr. and Mrs. Alviriza Howard, of San Francisco, have a suit for divorce, on the ground of desertion, although they live but a few hundred feet apart. They are both over sixty years old.

A CHICAGO insane woman resolved, as a religious sacrifice, to starve her five children to death. She locked them in a room, and for three days gave them nothing to eat or drink. Cold added to the suffering of hunger, and they were in a pitable condition when found.

"POUND SOCIABLES," where everybody sent in a pound of something or other, were recently all the rage among the colored people of a village near Cleveland, Ohio, until some dastardly fiend one evening sand in a pound of dynamite, and then, for fear some Dinah might be injured, they adjourned *sine die.*

SHOULD China fail in rendering indemnification and inflicting punishment for plundering the German schooner Anna, near Amoy, the German Government intimates that its demands will be exacted by force. A squadron will be held in readiness to proceed to Chinese waters should such emergency arise.

DR. PETERMAX, the German geographer, is satisfied that the Ophir of the Bible from which King Solomon conveyed gold, ivory and precious stones for the construction of his temple, are the diamond fields of Timbaye, Africa. The ruins of extensive piles of buildings of remote antiquity are still standing there.

IT IS said that a New York broker who had a boy on a salary of $3.50 per week, told him January 1 that times were so dull he should have to change their relations. He proposed, instead of continuing the salary, to give him an interest in the profits. The boy very coolly replied that he should have to leave as he preferred a certainty.

THE time is rapidly drawing nigh when the great bulk of travel to Australia, Japan and China, from Great Britain and the European Continent, will pass over our American railroads from New York to San Francisco. M. de Lesseps accomplished a great wonder in his Suez Canal, but it will yet be found that the constructor of the Pacific railroad accomplished a greater.

IN good, plain, unmistakable Anglo-Saxon, the Springfield *Republican* says that it is not now a question of making war upon an intrenched justice, of freeing a race. It is only a question of stopping theft and punishing thieves, of girdling administrative abuses, of waging war against public plunderers, high and low; of checking the spread of dry-rot corruption which is eating away at the heart of the tree of liberty; in fine, of making honesty and capacity the rule in every department of public service.

"COURIER-JOURNAL:" An old boatman remarked yesterday that when he came to Louisville the Ohio river was so narrow that the cows eating grass on the other side used to switch their tails in the river and wipe the freight off the wharf on this side. Fact; couldn't set on this side of the river and fish; used to get their tails fast in boats' riggings, and the only way to git the boat loose, or keep from pulling the cows off up or down the river, when the boat wanted to go, was to cut their tails off and carry 'em off with 'em. You could always tell an Indiana cow by her tail being cut off close up. We looked at the "old veteran" and winked. He remarked, "It's a fact," and we left him to try to "stuff" somebody else.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WEDDING PRESENTS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
J. P. SMITH, ZON & CO.,
139 LIBERTY STREET

MERCHANT TAILOR,
B. TIEGEL,
NO. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, Fall and Winter Wear,
LOWEST PRICES.

DUFF & CAMPBELL,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Window Glass
And dealers in French and Enameled Glass. As we keep in our warehouse a first-class Cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light upwards, on short notice. We select the best Sheet Glass to fill orders at our warehouse, 110 WATER STREET, between Wood and Smithfield.

ALEX. SPEER & SONS,
SUCCESSORS TO HALL & SPEER,
Globe Plow Works,
DUQUESNE WAY,
Below Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh.
Plows, Cultivators, Road Scoops, Shovel Moulds, Road and Grading Plows.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the assessment plans and schedule of assessments for the Hiland avenue improvement, from Penn avenue to the line of the new water works, will be open for inspection from JANUARY 14TH to FEBRUARY 30. All parties interested therein will please call at the Engine House, Hiland avenue, and file their objections, if any there be, to said assessment.

CHAS. LOCKHART,
E. C. NEGLEY,
S. H. MCELROY,
J. B. STEWART,
R. B. CARNAHAN,
Commissioners.
R. Q. WHITTEN, Secretary.
Pittsburgh, January 3, 1876. z:

WM. T. DUNN & CO.,
Sewer Builders and Manufacturers of
Drain and Sewer Cement Pipe.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Hydraulic Cement, Patent Chimney Pipes, Cellar Floors, &c., cemented. All orders promptly attended to and work guaranteed.
OFFICE, 41 FEDERAL STREET.
WORKS: 340 REBECCA STREET, ALLEGHENY.

Whitmore, Wolff, Lane & Co.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HARDWARE
SIGN OF THE ANVIL,
No. 50 Wood Street,
Have occupied their NEW BUILDING and furnished it with a NEW AND COMPLETE STOCK, to which they invite the attention of buyers.

REMOVAL.
THOS. WIGHTMAN & CO.,
43 Wood St., opposite St. Charles Hotel.

Window Glass
Of all sizes, cut to order.
VIALS, BOTTLES AND DEMIJOHNS.
FRUIT JARS,
Of old and Reliable Patterns.
Prices to suit times. Quality and style equal to any made in the country. sep:p87

JOHN T. GRAY.
PAINTER
549TH STREET.
Better wor[illegible] money than any other establishment in [illegible]

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

1876.
GOOD BARGAINS
IN
DRESS GOODS!!
We are offering some REAL GOOD BARGAINS in a large line of DRESS GOODS in newest styles and materials, and much under former prices in Plaid
Camel's Hair Suitings,
And plain colors to match. Some All-Wool Plaid Dress Goods, new and handsome effects. Newest novelties in
Knickerbocker Suitings,
In all shades. Special low prices made for colored
Cashmeres and Merinos,
Drap De Etes, Silk Repps, Silk Poplins, Suitings, &c., in all the latest shades. At 12½c, 25c and 18¾c, a very desirable line of
Dark Dress Goods.
At 12½c, 15c, and 18¾c, Camel's Hair Goods; same patterns as finer goods. At 12½c, 15c and 18¾c, new
"Brighton" Plaids,
Now very popular. A very large assortment of desirable
Dress Fabrics,
In Plain and Plaid Colors at 25c, including goods worth fully 50c per yard.
Will open to-day a new invoice of our own importations of Black
Alpacas and Mohairs,
Conceded to be the best value we ever had the pleasure of offering. A full line of Black Cashmeres, all grades. Black and Colored Dress Silks.
AT
Wm. Semple's,
NOS. 165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

B. & B.,
128 FEDERAL ST.
Interesting Items!
100 PIECES
BLACK ALPACAS,
At 37½c and 40c, worth 10c a yard more.
One case 38-inch
AMERICAN CASHMERES,
At 40c, in all the choice shades.
Large assortment
PLAID DRESS GOODS,
From 12½c up in 26-inch goods.
Endless variety
PLAIN FINE DRESS GOODS,
From 25c to 50c, that are special bargains.
200 FELT SKIRTS,
At $1.00 each, extra quality, manufactured by the Seamless Clothing Co., and superior to any other make.
NEW SHIRT FRONTS,
NEW SHIRT CUFFS.
Special bargain; 25 dozen Shirt Fronts at 35c.
HAMBURGS.
Second large arrival Hamburg Edgings, Flouncings and Insertings, very choice patterns, and at prices seldom equaled and never surpassed.
350 PIECES NEW
REGISTERED EMBROIDERY TRIMMINGS,
From 45c to $1.25 per piece of 12 yards, that are only about half price.
Extra bargain in best makes of
MUSLINS,
Yard wide, at 8½c, 10c and 12½c, never so low before.

Boggs & Buhl,
128 Federal St., Allegheny, Pa.
N. B.—Ladies' New Cloaks. Having bought two lots choice style medium price Cloaks at 50c to 75c on the dollar, we are offering special inducements.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

CARPETS!
A CHOICE STOCK.
BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,
29 FIFTH AVENUE.

CARPETS!
77 Fifth Avenue,
ABOVE WOOD STREET.

HENRY M'CALLUM.
BRIDGE WORK.

UNION IRON MILLS.
Carnegie Brothers & Co.,
PITTSBURGH.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Bridge Iron
Patent Solid Rolled Wrought Iron Beams.
GIRDERS, CHANNEL IRON, ANGLES, PLATES, AXLES, POST IRON, SPLICE BARS AND MERCHANT BAR. Special attention given to UNUSUAL shapes and sizes. General Office and Works:
33D STREET, PITTSBURGH.
Eastern Office—57 Broadway, New York. Western Office—No. 311 Washington avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
Lithograph of Sections and Book of detailed Information, giving calculations strains, &c., furnished on application.

KEYSTONE BRIDGE COMP'Y
BUILDERS OF
Iron and Wooden Bridges,
Wrought Iron Turn Tables, Roofs, &c.
OFFICES—Cor. Fifty-first and Harrison streets, Pittsburgh; No. 218 South 4th street, Philadelphia.

COAL, COKE AND LIME.
COAL! COAL! COAL!
DICKSON, STEWART & CO.,
Miners, Shippers and Dealers in
FAMILY, NUT AND BLACKSMITH
COAL.
Office & Yard—567 Liberty St.
Particular attention given to filling orders of the above coal.

CHAS. H. ARMSTRONG,
DEALER IN
YOUGHIOGHENY & CONNELLSVILLE
COAL,
AND MANUFACTURER OF
Coal, Slack and Desulphurized Coke.
OFFICE and YARDS—Cor. Butler and Morton streets, Liberty and Clymer streets, 17th ward; also, Second street, Eighth ward, and at the foot of Rose street, P. & C. R. R. Depot, Second ward.
Orders left at either of the above offices, or addressed to me through Pittsburgh P. O., will receive prompt attention.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS

SATURDAY,
GOOD BARGAINS
IN
WOOLEN GOODS!
At 10, 12½ and 15c, good Barred Shirting Flannels. At 18¾, 20c and 22½c, heavy barred
Shirting Flannels.
At 25 and 28c, extra heavy All-Wool Barred Shirting Flannels. At 35c, a bargain in All-wool Dress Goods, new and handsome effects. Newest novelties in
Gray Twilled Flannels.
Fine Pressed Plain and Barred Flannels, Silk Warp Flannels, Shirting and Embroidered Flannels. Light and heavy weight Jeans. Cashmeres in all grades,
Fine Diagonals
And Broadcloths. Our own and Eastern manufacture of Ladies' and Misses'
Black and Colored Suits
At lowest prices. Ladies' Calico Wrappers, Ladies' Mourning Wrappers. Good bargains in Ladies' and Misses'
Cloaks and Sacques,
Beaver and Rough Cloth. New styles in
Ladies' Shawls,
Of all kinds. Sacquings suitable for Children. Gents', Youths' and Boys'
Ready-Made Suits,
In new styles of Cloths and Cassimeres. Men's Jean Pants, &c. All grades and styles of Ladies', Misses', Children's and Gents' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters' and Slippers.
AT
Wm. Semple's,
165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

SILK DEPARTMENT
Jos. Horne & Co.'s
RETAIL STORES,
AT
Bargain Prices
BLACK DRESS SILKS!
In the following well tested brands: C. J. Bonnet & Co., Hand-Spun, Gulnet and Poussen.

Dark Colored Silks
In all the popular colorings.

Light Colored Silks
In all the new tints for
PARTY WEAR.
Striped and Plaid Velvets for Costumes.
AN INSPECTION SOLICITED.
197 and 199
PENN AVE.

New Improvements
FOR THE
FIERY FURNACE.

THE
AGITATING GRATE
(LARKIN'S PATENT.)
The Most Powerful, Simple and Effective Grate in the World.
The FIERY FURNACE is adapted for Churches, School Houses and all kinds of public and private buildings.
MANUFACTURED BY
GRAFF, HUGUS & CO.
Who are also the Manufacturers of the IMPROVED DOUBLE-OVEN
Boston Cooking Range,
PARLOR AND COOK STOVES, Etc.
206 AND 208 LIBERTY STREET.

LANE BROTHERS
POCKET KNIVES, Knives and Forks, SPOONS, SCISSORS, AXES, SHOVELS, LOCKS, Hinges, Nails, Files, etc. Carpenter's, Blacksmith's, and AGRICULTURAL TOOLS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Cor. Liberty & Sixth Streets.
WHOLESALE HARDWARE

JAMES LITTELL,
Senior Member of the Firm of
LITTELL & MECHLING,
WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALER
NO. 237 LIBERTY AND 244 PENN STREETS.

JNO. GILLESPIE,
Chimney Sweep.
GRATES, FURNACES AND STOVES
SET AND PUT IN ORDER.
All Orders promptly attended to.
Residence No. 14 STRAWBERRY ALLEY.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

JANUARY 22,
GOOD BARGAINS
IN
DOMESTIC GOODS!
Fine and Heavy Sheeting Muslins, fine Bleached Shirting Muslins.
Bleached Muslins,
At lowest prices, all the old favorite makes. Pillow Case Muslins, all widths. Plain and Twilled Sheeting Muslins. Linen and Gum Sheetings.
We are pleased to announce a reduction on all
Wide Sheetings,
Of 2½c a yard. Loom and Damask Table Linens, Madder and Turkey Red Tablings, Rich Damask
Table Cloths.
Huck and Damask Towels, knotted fringed Towels.
Fine Initial Towels,
With Red, Buff and White borders. Plain and Twilled, Bleached and Brown Towelings. White, Red, Pink, Green and Buff Damask Table Cloths and Napkins to match. A large assortment of spring styles Shirting and
Dress Calicos,
Cretonnes, Chintzes, Percales, &c. Hemp, Ingrain and
Brussels Carpets,
Stair, Table and Floor Oil Cloths. Straw and Cocoa Mattings, Druggets and Crumb Cloths, Cocoa Door Mats, Rugs, all colors, Window Hollands, Window Shadings and Blinds, Stair Rods and Fixtures,
Lace Curtains,
Vestibule Laces, Lace Lambrequins, Curtain Damasks, Cornices, Curtain Holders, &c., a full and attractive stock.
AT
Wm. Semple's,
NOS. 165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

WHOLESALE GROCERS, &c.
IN STORE AND FOR SALE.
500 Barrels Minnesota Flour.
150 Barrels Rye Flour.
150 Barrels Burmuda Red Onions.
200 Barrels Sweet Michigan Cider.
3 Cars Rye.
100 Bales Choice Wisconsin Hops.
For sale by
ROBT. F. WEDDELL,
347 Liberty street.
The Only Grain Warehouse in Pittsburgh with Track Connections.

LAING & M'KALLIP
847 Liberty, 134 Fifth avenue and 81st street and A. V. R. R.,
DEALER IN
Grain, Feed, Hay, Cement,
LIME, PLASTER AND
ANTHRACITE & CANNEL COAL.

New Orleans Sugar & Molasses
"WHITE STAR" FLOUR
FULL LINE GROCERIES.
Watt, Lang & Co.,
172 and 174 WOOD STREET.

SUNDRIES.
100 Bbls. Choice Michigan Apples, carefully packed in good new packages.
2 Cars Choice Michigan White Wheat.
Corn, Oats, Chopped Feed, &c., &c., in store and to arrive.
10 Bales Cotton (2 bushel) Sacks, cheap.
A few hundred of those heavy "India Bags."
HITCHCOCK, MCCREERY & CO.,
349 Liberty Street.
Office up stairs.
DECEMBER 10, 1875. dell

GEORGE STEWART,
Commission Merchant,
And Wholesale Dealer in
FLOUR, GROCERIES, GRAIN, FEED AND PRODUCE.
No. 11 West Ohio street, Allegheny City.
Orders for shipment promptly executed. Particular attention given to consignments of all kinds of Country Produce. mh11:kll

ARCHIBALD WALLACE,
WHOLESALE
GROCER & PRODUCE DEALER
No. 6 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh.
PETER KEIL.....JAS. F. RITCHART.

KEIL & RITCHART,
Commission Merchants,
And dealers

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK!

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, ... $200,000.

D. E. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

ROBINSON BROTHERS

NO. 78 FOURTH AVENUE,

BANKERS.

Buy and sell on Commission GOVERNMENT BONDS, STATE AND CITY SECURITIES, RAILROAD BONDS AND STOCKS.

Special attention paid to purchase and sale of all LOCAL SECURITIES of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

FIRST CLASS REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES WANTED; ALSO $5,000 WARD SCHOOL BONDS

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, January 25, 1876.

Money is plentiful at the banks, at easy rates, to such as bring the proper papers. The only special sensation is the report that the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York offers to invest $1,500,000 in this city, at seven per cent. on first mortgages. This company has undoubtedly been looking around, for this purpose, for some time past, and should the money be sent here it will do a great deal of good to holders of real estate. Business was moderate yesterday, with no special features.

Says the Philadelphia *Ledger:* Money continues in good supply, but the movement in the market is more or less interrupted by a want of confidence in the credit of borrowers. This feeling of distrust is but a natural result of the failures which are occurring from time to time, and as caution and discrimination are always necessary in business the exercise of these qualities by bankers and capitalists is not only proper, but commendable. The readjustment of business operations and interests now going on throughout the country is not an unmixed evil, however hard it may appear to work in individual cases. The business of the country during the war, and as a consequence of it, was stimulated to unhealthy proportions; the old-fashioned methods of doing business were changed, and not for the better, as far as safeguards were concerned; speculation was active, not to say wild, and if actual recklessness did not prevail business men were apt to look on the bright side of the picture. But times have changed.

At first it was hard to make business men believe they could not make money as they had made it during the war; they could not be made to feel the necessity of reorganizing their business on a smaller scale and with more cash capital as compared with the amount of their business. The history of the past two or three years has been a continued story of dullness and depression. A little generous confidence in the future would do much good if it were be preceded by reducing large stocks of merchandise, heavy indebtedness, and unwieldy inconvertible assets of various kinds. The sooner business is so adjusted as to be made profitable in the present, and not depend entirely on the future, the better, and until this is done there will be distress and dragging. When money shall be in demand for the immediate profit arising from its use the rates will advance to a healthful business point, but until then we shall have to continue current low rates of 4@6 per cent. for call loans, strictly first-class two-name paper at 6@7 per cent., loans on Government collateral at 6 per cent., do. do. on first-class bonds and stocks at 6@6½ per cent., do. do. on second-class bonds and stocks at 7@8 per cent.

Another bill has been introduced into the U. S. Senate providing that the Pacific Railroads shall pay semi-annually the interest on the Government bonds issued in aid of the roads. The recent decision of the Supreme Court was explicit in regard to this matter, and all the justices held that the companies were not liable to pay either principal or interest on the bonds until their maturity, thirty years from the date of issue.

It is probable that the basis of fares on the various railroads of parties visiting the Centennial Exposition here will be reduced to two cents, no other reduction is understood that the Centennial Committee desire a reduction of 50 per cent. The Western men do not favor a reduction of more than 25 per cent., as the Grangers had secured the passage of a law compelling them to reduce that amount.

The annual report of the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners of Illinois, embracing returns from fifty corporations, shows an increase in gross receipts of $3,548,677 over 1874, and in passenger receipts of $3,913,598. The total earnings of the fifty companies in 1875 were $105,945,788, an increase of 1874 of $9,128,920. It is not now expected that Congress will make any appropriation to pay the interest on the 3.65 bonds of the District of Columbia. The Committee on the District have recommended to the Committee on Appropriations that the appropriation be not made.

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	113⅞	5-20's 1868—coupons	122½
U.S.6's, 1881, coup.	122	10-40's	115⅜
" 1864, all called		Currency 6's	124⅞
" 1865	117⅛	New 5 per cents	116⅜
" 1865 new	119¼	10-40's—coupons	119⅜
5-20's 1867	121⅜		
RAILWAYS.			
N. Y. Cen.	103½	Pa. & Mississippi.	21⅛
Erie	16⅜	Union Pacific	68¼
L. S. & M. S.	97⅛	Toledo & Wabash	6
Mich. Cen.	4⅜	Harlem	136½
Ill. Cen.	103½	Express	85½
Del. Pref.	72⅜	American Express	58⅜
Michigan Cen.	78⅜	U. S. Express	50
Del. Central	66⅜	Wells, Fargo & Co. Ex.	83½
North Western Con	41⅜	Quicksilver	17½
N. W. Pref.	59⅛	New York Central	100⅜
Rock Island	108	Hannibal & St. Jos.	21
Cleve. & Pitts.	92	Panama	134⅜
Pacific Mail	34⅜	Iron Mountain	21
Western Union Tel.	76⅝		

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P. F. R. (S)	55½	Cen. Trans. (S)	45⅜
Reading (S)	52⅜	Empire Do. (S)	51
U. Del. & H. C. (S)	96⅛	N. J. Cen. (S)	96
Oil Creek (S)	15⅜	P. C. & St. L. 7's (S)	82¾
Lehigh Valley (S)	62⅜		

NEW YORK, January 24, 1876.

Money 5a7; closing at 5; prime mercantile paper 6a7. The customs receipts were $157,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $99,000. The clearings were $16,000,000. Sterling was strong at 485¼a489. Gold opened at 113, and closed at 113¼, all sales of the day having been made at these figures. The carrying rates were 2 to 7. Governments were very strong, with an advance of ¼ to ⅜. The investment demand was heavy. Railroads were strong, with Northwestern consolidated coupon gold as a feature, which advanced to 89. State securities were steady. Stocks declined ¼a¾ on early dealings, but subsequently became strong and advanced ½ to 1½ per cent. The largest rise was in Union Pacific; the next 1 per cent. in Lake Shore and ¾ in Pacific Mail. During the last hour the market was firm and higher, with some reaction in final dealings. Pacific Mail and Lake Shore were exceptionally active and strong. The transactions aggregated 142,000 shares, of which 28,000 were Pacific Mail, 14,000 Western Union, 6,000 Northwests, 5,000 St. Pauls, 5,000 Erie, 53,000 Lake Shore, and 9,000 Ohios.

Governments.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 121½; 5-20s '65, 117½; do of '65, new, 119½; do of '67, 121½; do of '68, 122¼; 10-40s, 118½; do new, 118⅞; new 5s, 119½; currency sixes, 124½.

State Bonds.—Tennessee, old, 46; do new, 44; Virginia new, 57; do old, 38; Missouri 6s, 102½.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph, 76½; Pacific Mail, 36½; Adams Express, 103½; Fargo Express, 83½; American Express, 57½; U. S. Express, 59½; Erie, 16½; do preferred, 31; New York Central, 110½; Harlem, 136; do preferred, 133; Michigan Central, 66½; Lake Shore, 68¼; Union Pacific, 68¼; Illinois Central, 97½; Pittsburgh, 92½; Northwestern common, 41½; do preferred, 59¾; New Jersey Central, 107; Rock Island, 108½; St. Paul, 39½; do preferred, 72½; Toledo & Wabash, 106; do preferred, 107; Fort Wayne, 100½; Terre Haute, 5; do preferred, 20; Chicago & Alton, 103½; do preferred, 105; Ohio & Mississippi, 21½; Indiana Central, 4½; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 21; Burlington & Quincy, 16; Delaware & Lackawanna, 18; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph, 11¾; Central Pacific, 106½; Union, 103; Union grants, 100½; Mariposa, 8; preferred, 8½; Panama, 134; Missouri Pacific, 112.

LONDON, January 24—5 P. M.—Consols, 93 15-16; account, 94 1-16; 5-20s of 1865, 105¾; do '67, 108¾; 10-40s, 107; new 5s, 104½; New York Central, 100; Erie, 14½; preferred, 30.

PARIS, January 24—5 P. M.—Rentes, 66f 47½c.

FRANKFORT, January 24—5 P. M.—U. S. new 5s, 100½.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, January 24.—Cotton quiet; 12¾a12¾c. Flour and grain quiet and unchanged. Pork nominal. Bulk meats 7¾a8¾c; sides 8¼a11¼c. Bacon 8¾a12a12¾a12½c. Sugar-cured hams 14a14½c. Lard: prime steam 14½c; kegs 15c. Whisky $1,05.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, January 24, 1876.

There has been no material or general improvement in business since the date of our last report, but the outlook is more encouraging, and a general revival is only a question of a little time. In grain and flour business continues dull, and the same is true of groceries, with little or no change in values. The hog product continues easy, and with the exception of Lard and Mess Pork, prices are lower. In produce, business has been remarkably dull, all this month, but an increased trade, from this time forward, is more than probable. Strictly prime Butter is scarce and higher, while Eggs continue very dull, and prices are lower. There is an increased demand for Cheese, but no change in prices.

APPLES—There is a fair jobbing trade, but the market continues very unsatisfactory to holders, as there is scarcely a barrel put out except at a loss to the owners. This is owing to the fact that they are rotting rapidly, and holders are obliged to work them off as rapidly as possible, to the best advantage. Selling at from $1,50 up to $3,50 per bbl, according to condition and quality.

BEANS—The market continues very dull, with a supply largely in excess of present wants; prime navies offering at $1,25 per bushel. An increased demand within the next few weeks is probable.

ALE—Unchanged. City brands, $9 per bbl for X to country and $8 to city; XX, $10; India Ale, $11. Half bbls at proportional rates.

ASHES—Following are the current jobbing rates: Common Soda Ash (48 per cent.) 3¼c; Refined do, 58 per cent., 4 cts; Pearl Ash, 6; Potash, 7¾a8; Nitrate Soda, 4; Manganese, 6½; Arsenic, 3½; Four Spar, 2a2½c.

APPLE BUTTER—Is in light stock, but there does not appear to be much inquiry, and prices remain unchanged; 65a70c per gallon.

BUTTER—The receipts have been comparatively light for some days past, and mostly common in point of quality; and while strictly prime table Butter is scarce and higher, the common and medium grades, of which there is an oversupply, continues very dull. Sales of the former have been reported within the past day or two at an advance of 2a3c per lb, but, as already intimated, the market, with this exception, continues as dull as ever, not only here, but elsewhere. Strictly choice, in firkins and tubs, may be quoted at 28a30c; and prime at 27a28c; it should be borne in mind, however, that it requires something very fine to command the outside quotation. Medium grades are quotable at 23a25c; fair, 18a20c; common, 12a15. Commission men report that the most of the Butter coming forward is common, for which some shippers expect to obtain top prices, but in this they will be badly disappointed.

BROOMS—Although no change in value has occurred within the past two weeks, yet there is great firmness manifested on the part of manufacturers, owing to the recent advances in Broom Corn, and the prospect that an early and larger advance must soon occur. Manufacturers tell us it is with great difficulty that they can secure any long Corn at all—and that before a new crop can be offered, there will be very few if any Hurl Brooms for sale. Should another advance in brush take place, Brooms will be put up twenty-five cents per dozen. We quote "Union Factory" prices, as follows: No. 2 common, $2,00; No. 3 Hurl, $2,25; No. 4 Hurl, $2,75; No. 5 Carpet, $3; No. 6 Hurl, 3,25; No. 4 Carpet, $3,75; No. 5 Carpet, $4,00; Fancy Parlor, $4,00; Steamboat, $3,50; Whisks, $1,25a1,50; Fancy Whisks, $1,75a2,00; Toy Brooms, $1,25a1,50 per dozen.

BROOM CORN—Reports from the West show an advance of $30 per ton during the past week. It is well known that there was little or no good Hurl or Long Corn grown the past season. Manufacturers have been compelled to depend on the crop of 1874 and 1875, and as the supply is now about used up, and the demand increasing, values for good long Corn of any kind must rule higher. We quote: Green Hurl, 11½a12c; do Medium, 7a8½c; do Stalk Brush, 7a8½c; do Insides and Covers, 6½a7¼c. Pale and Red Brush range from 2a3c less than above quotations. There is very little strictly Green brush offered for sale.

CHEESE—There has been an increased demand during the past week, and there is a better feeling, although, as yet, no improvement in prices; we continue to quote: Prime Ohio Factory, 13½a14c; and do. New York, 14a14½c. Advices from the New York market increased export trade, and a firmer market in consequence.

COKE—Trade in this important article continues dull, and no improvement need be looked for while pig iron continues in its present condition; prices nominally unchaned at $2,50 per ton, or 5c per bushel, delivered free on cars in Pittsburgh.

COOPERAGE—Continues very dull, with not enough doing to establish rates. Oil Barrel dull and nominal at $1,05a10 for countries and $1,15a1,20 for city make. The receipts of staves have been light for some weeks past.

COAL—The market, so far as we know, presents no new features deserving of special notice; trade is generally reported dull and unsatisfactory, that in addition to a limited demand and sharp competition, the margin for profit is small. Some of the works have been idle for several week in consequence of strikes, and others in consequence of excessive railroad freights.

CRANBERRIES—There is a fair demand, and the recent advance maintained; $12a13 per bbl., according to quality.

CANNED GOODS—There is a fair jobbing demand, but no recent change in prices, which we annex as follows:

2 lb. Peaches	$1,75	Winslow's Corn	$2,25
3 lb. do.	2,25	Baltimore Corn,	1,50
3 lb. ex. Peaches	3,00	Marrowfat peas	2,00
3 lb pie Peaches	1,75	Red Cherries	2,35
Lima Beans	2,00	White Cherries	2,50
3 lb. Tomatoes	1,65	2 lb. Tomatoes	1,30

CEMENT AND LIME—Following are current rates: Gibsonberg, $1,05a1,75; Freemont, $1,45a1,75; Cleveland, $1,65a1,75; Calcined Plaster—French's Selected, $4,00a 4,25; New York, $3,50a3,75; Michigan, $3,50 a3,75. Cement—Youghiogheny, $1,75a2,00; Louisville, $2a2,25; Rosendale, $3a3,50; Portland, $6,50a7; White Sand, $1,75.

CORDAGE AND ROPE—The demand for goods of this character continues light; no change in prices, which we annex as follows:

MANILLA ROPE.

½ inch diameter and upwards	14½ cts. per lb
⅝	15¼ "
¾ and 5-16 in. diameter	15¾ "
Tarred rope and lath yarn	14¾ "
Hay, stack and leather Twine	16¾ "

OIL WELL DRILLING CABLES.

Hawser laid	14½ cts. per lb
" Bolt Rope Yarns	16½ "
Sand Pump Rope	14¾ "

SISAL ROPE.

½ inch diameter and upward	11¾ cts. per lb
⅝	12¾ "
¾ and 5-16 in. diameter	12¾ "
Hay, Spoke and Leather Twine	13¾ "

NEW ZEALAND ROPE.

½ inch diameter and upward	11¾ cts. per lb
⅝	12¾ "
¾ and 5-16 in. diameter	12¾ "
Hay Twine	12¾ "
Tarred lath twine	11¾ "

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches, prime halves, 12a13c; prime bright Apples, sliced, 10a11c; quarters, 9a10c.

DRESSED HOGS—8a8¾c.

EGGS—The market continues dull, and largely overstocked, and prices, since the date of our last weekly report, have declined 3a5c per dozen, and we now quote at 19a20c for fresh. The supply is unusually large for this season of the year, but it may be attributed to so much soft weather, which caused the hens to commence laying sooner than usual. Pickled are very hard to sell at any price in consequence of the low price of fresh.

FEATHERS—Live Geese quoted at 62a 63c for round lots.

FISH—Following is the current rates: Extra No. 1 Mess Mackerel, per bbl, $34; No. 1 ditto, 32; Extra No. 1 Shore, 28; No. 1 ditto, 25; Extra No. 1 Bay, 22; Extra No. 2, 16; large 3's, 11; Split Labrader Herring, 9; Split Shore Herring, 8,50; Round Shore Herring, 6,50a7. White Fish, 5,75 per half bbl. Lake Herring per half bbl, 4,50. Large Georges Codfish, 6 1-2c per lb; Boneless Codfish, 7a7 1-2c; No. 1 Herring, per box, 50c; Smoked Bloater Herring, $2,50 per box; Smoked Halibut, 14 1-2 per lb; California Salmon, $9,00 per half bbl.

FLOUR—There is a fair local demand for standard brands, but unknown brands, especially of winter wheat, are hard to dispose of; dealers have more or less trouble with new winter flours, hence they are disposed to give it a wide berth. The feeling prevails that prices, for good flours, are not likely to go much if any lower; this is based on the fact that strictly prime Wheat is in comparatively light supply, and, at current rates, it is claimed that the latter is higher relatively than the former. Quotation, in a jobbing way, be may given as follows: new red winters, $6,00a6,50; old ditto, $6,75a7; Spring wheat, $6a6,25 for Wisconsins and $6,50a6,75 for Minnesotas. Fancy White Wheat Flours $8a9. Rye Flour, $5a5,25 per barrel. Buckwheat Flour, 2¾a 3c per lb.

GRAIN—Trade in grain circles continues dull, unusually so, but it is hoped and expected that there will soon be a change for the better, and as stocks both in the hands of dealers and consumer, must be comparatively light, there is reason to believe that these expectations will soon be realized. There is still some inquiry for strictly prime Wheat, of which the offerings continue light, and notwithstanding the unsatisfactory condition of the flour market to millers, prices are fully maintained; low grades or sprouted Wheat, however, continue very dull, and it is difficult to dispose of except at very low prices; many of the mills do not buy it at all. Prime to choice, new Penna., Ohio and Indiana red Wheat, $1,25a1,33; ditto, northwestern red, $1,35a 1,38. There is a moderate local demand for Oats, but no change in prices. Penna. and Ohio mixed, 39a40c; do white 42a43c; prime western white 43a44c. The receipts of Corn recently have been more liberal, and the market is easier in consequence; new ear and shelled, on track, 50a52c, for good mixed to prime yellow. Soft Corn is hard to dispose of at any price. Rye continues quiet and unchanged, 80a82c. Nothing doing in Barley.

GROCERIES—Coffee—The eastern jobbers have reduced prices ¼ all around, and the market closed dull. The importers maintained a firm position, and seem to have faith in higher prices in the future. It is the opinion of many that the recent large accumulation of stocks (larger than for many years) will hold prices down; and the decline of about ¼c at Rio was we cannot say; possibly some of the butchers may have purchased a two-weeks' supply last Monday, or sellers, on ascertaining that the supply was small, may have held with more tenacity than the situation would admit of. It is certain, however, that notwithstanding the light supply, trade was no better, if as good as last week, with double the number on sale. Sales were made at 6a6¼ for good to prime; 5a5¾ for medium to fair, and $2,50a3,50 for per head for common. The stock on sale was reported as follows:

M. Humes, Penna. 38 G. Hammerly, Pa. 16
G. Farien " 39 J. S. McMillan " 81
G. W. Jardine " 70 Robinson & R. " 66
J. Montgomery " 18 R. McCaslin & Co. " 86

Total 414
Total last Monday 784

HOGS.

The supply was fair, fully up to the demand, although less than that of last week; market was reported slow, and prices a shade lower, as compared with this day week. Sales in a retail way at 7¼a7½c, as to grade, according to quality. Robinson & Ray, of Armstrong county, Pa., wholesaled 24 head at 7c; J. Montgomery, of the same county, wholsaled 16 hogs at 7¼c and 10 nice, 60 lb pigs at 8c.

FRESH COWS.

There was a number on sale, but the market was generally reported slow, and prices unsatisfactory. M. Humes, of Beaver county, Pa., sold two for $100; H. Nagle, Butler county, Pa., 4 at $40 to $45; A. Stakely, Allegheny City, two for $95; McCaslin & Cole, of Lawrence county, Pa., two for $90 and one for $58; Jno. Montgomery, of Armstrong county, Pa., two for $81; Robinson & Ray, same county, one for $68.

VEAL CALVES

Continue in demand and scarce, and prices continue firm but unchanged, ranging from 6a7c per lb, according to quality.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, January 24, 1875.

The general position of the market remains substantially as noted in our last report; the market opened up a trifle weaker, but later in the day it was reported as having stiffened up again. Crude was quoted this P. M. as follows: United and Conduit certificates, $1,81¼; Union, $1,82½; immediate shipment, $2a2,50; barge oil, delivered here, $2,12½. Refined firm, with some inquiry but no improvement in prices; 13¾a 14c delivered in Philadelphia and 10¼a 10¾c on cars here. Refiners generally are refusing to sell at quoted rates, which do not cover actual cost.

The Barrel market continues quiet, and prices remain unchanged; countries, $1,15a 1,20; city make, $1,30.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
W. T. Bond	Jos. F. Bantel	236
G. M. Robinson	Bly's Ref	80
Total		316

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Vesta Oil Works	Geo. Poll	1,000
King & Goodwin	J. B. Dezvin	250
J. & McKee & Son	J. S. Davis	200
Citizens Oil Co.	J. S. Davis	100
Standard Oil Co.	Wm. King	156
Lochart & Frew	Xander F. & Co.	105
H. S. A. Stewart	J. B. Tilford & Co.	300
Total		2,450

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, January 24, 1876.

FLOUR—Dull; common to choice western shipping extra $4a4,50; good to choice family $4,75a5,25; Minnesota $4,75a6,50; medium to choice winter extra $4,75a7.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and prices declined; No. 1 Chicago spring $1,08 1-2; No. 2 $1,00 1-2 spot, 99¾c seller February and March; $1,05 seller May; No. 3 79 1-2c; rejected 66c. Corn dull and a shade lower; No. 2 nominal at 42c spot; 42 1-8a bid seller February; rejected new 34c. Oats in good demand but at lower rates; No. 2 31c spot; 31½c seller February; 32c bid seller March. Barley very firm and holders are asking higher prices; 62c spot; 63c seller February. Rye in demand fair and market firm at 66 1-2a 67 1-2c.

PROVISIONS—Pork active but lower; closed steady; $19,05 spot; $19,10a19,12½ seller February; $19,42 1-2a19,50 seller March; $19,70a19,72 1-2 seller April. Lard: demand fair and market firm; $12,05 cash; $12,05a12,07 1-2 seller February; $12,22 1-2a 12,25 March. Bulk meats in demand fair and market firm at 7a10 1-4a10 1-2c.

WHISKY—Steady and unchanged; $1,06.

On Call Board wheat was lower; $1,00¾ January; 99 1-4c February or March. Corn inclined to be higher; 42c bid cash; 42¼ bid February. Oats quiet; $19,20 February; $19,45a19,47 1-2 March. Lard: $12,22 1-2 March; $12,37 1-2 a12,40 April.

New York.

NEW YORK, January 24.—Flour in better inquiry; receipts 21,000 barrels; superfine western and State $4,50a4,75; common to good $5a5,35; good to choice $5a5,90; white wheat extra $5,95a7,75. Rye flour quiet and unchanged. Corn meal quiet at $2,90 a3,40. Wheat quiet; very limited business on export home trade; receipts 54,000 bush.; rejected spring 98c; ungraded do $1,00; No. 3 spring $1,04; No. 2 red winter $1,27; No. 1 $1,25; winter red western $1,30. Rye quiet; western 86¼a88½c; State 92a94c; Canada in bond 90c. Barley quiet at $1,15. Malt firm. Corn active; receipts 77,000 bushels; sold to moderate export; 1,000 bush. new mixed western 57c; white 60a62c. Oats quiet; receipts 16,000 bushels; No. 2 State 35a38c; white 46a 47c. Beef firm; unchanged. Cut meats quiet; middles quiet; western long clear 10¾c; city 11c. Lard heavy at 12¾c. Butter: choice firm; others heavy; western 17a25c; State 22a33c. Cheese firm at 6a 12¼c. Whisky steady at $1,10¼c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, January 24.—Flour quiet and steady; western superfine $3,75a4,50; extra $4,25a5,25; family $5,25a7. Wheat dull, steady and firm; No. 2 western red $1,38. Pennsylvania red $1,40. Corn firm; western mixed opened at 61½c and closed at 61¾c. Oats firmer but quiet; western white 40a43c; mixed 40a43c. Rye nominal at 85c. Provisions steady and firm, but quiet. Pork: new $21a21,25. Bulk meats: shoulders 8a8¼c; clear rib 10¾c loose; packed 8½a 11¼c. Bacon: shoulders 9¾a9¾c; clear rib 12¾a12¾c. Hams 12a14c. Lard: good demand; crude 12 3-4a13c; refined 13 1-2a 13 3-4c. Butter dull and heavy except for extras, which are in good demand; western extras 25a26c; firsts 22a24c. Petroleum quiet and steady; crude 8c; refined 14c. Coffee dull and easier; Rio cargoes 16¼a19c; jobbing 16 3-4a20c. Whisky dull.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, January 24.—Sugar firmer; common 5¾a6⅝c; fair to fully fair 6¾a7¾c; prime to choice 7¾c. Molasses quiet; fermenting 33a43c; prime reboiled 43a48c; prime not fermenting 41a44c. Flour dull; superfine $4,00; double $4,25; choice family $6,00a7,50. Corn in good demand at 53a54c. Oats quiet at 45a49c. Bran dull at 80c. Hay dull; prime $20,00. Pork quiet at $21,50. Dry salt meats quiet at 8a10¾a11¼c. Bacon dull; quoted at 10a 12¾a12¾c. Hams firm; choice sugar-cured 14a14¼c. Lard dull; tierce packers 12½c refined 13c; keg 13¾c. Coffee firm; ordinary to prime 17¾a19½c. Whisky easier; rectified Louisiana $1,09; western $1,10a 1,12.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, January 24.—Flour quiet; superfine $4a4,50; high grades $7,00a 8,50. Wheat in fair demand; Pennsylvania red $1,37a1,39; amber $1,42; white $1,45a 1,55. Rye neglected. Corn firmer; yellow 56a61c; white 65a70c. Oats weak; white 45 48c; mixed 42a43c. Petroleum: refined 13¾c; crude 11a11½c. Clover seed 12¾a13½c. Butter quiet; New York and Bradford county crate 28a34c; western 24a28c. Cheese: New York 12 3-4a13 3-4c; western fine 12¾a 13c. Eggs quiet; western fresh 21a22c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, January 24.—Cotton 12¼c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull, with holders anxious to sell at $1,25a1,30. Corn dull at 40a42c. Oats quiet and firm at 35a42c. Barley dull and unchanged. Rye quiet at 80c. Pork dull at $20. Lard inactive; steam 12a12¼c; kettle 12¾a13c. Bulk meats quiet; small sales at 7¼a 7½c, 10¾, 10¾a11¼c. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Whisky steady and in moderate demand at $1,05a1,06, closing at outside.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, January 24.—Flour: demand fair and market firm. Wheat steady and in moderate demand; No. 2 white Wabash $1,40; No. 2 white Michigan $1,28½; No. 2 do $1,13; amber Michigan $1,25; seller February $1,26¾; seller Michigan $1,31; No. 3 red $1,03½. Corn active and lower; high mixed 46½c; seller February 38¾c; low mixed 46c; no grade 43¾c; do old 45c; damaged 42c. Oats steady and in moderate demand; No. 2 36c; white 40½c; Michigan 36c.

Foreign.

LONDON, January 24.—Refined Petroleum 11d.

ANTWERP, January 24.—Refined petroleum 32 1-2d.

LIVERPOOL, January 24.—Cotton steady; middling uplands 6 7-8d; Orleans 6 13-16d; sales 24,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export and 9,400 American. Refined petroleum 11 1-2a12f.

Boston.

BOSTON, January 24.—Flour firm; western super $4a4,50; common to extra $5a5,50, winter wheat Ohio, Indiana and Michigan $6a7,50; Illinois $6,50a8,25; St. Louis $6,50a 9,00; fancy Minnesota $8,75a9,25. Corn quiet; mixed and yellow 65a69c. Oats: mixed and white 48a53c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, January 24.—Cotton quiet and unchanged. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull; $1,54. Corn: 39¼a40¼c. Oats steady; 35c. Rye and barley nothing doing and unchanged. Pork steady; $18,70a 18,75. Lard very little doing and unchanged. Bacon quiet; 7a10¾a10¾c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, January 24.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee $1,08½; hard $1,18; No. 2 $1,50; No. 3 83½c. Corn nominally steady; No. 2 45c. Oats quiet and firm; No. 2 32¼c. Barley steady; No. 2 spring 95c; No. 3 54a 55c. Rye quiet and steady; No. 1 68c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, January 24.—Cotton quiet at 12½c; sales 2,700 bales, receipts 2,000 bales; shipments 2,300 bales. Flour and grain dull and unchanged. Lard dull at 13¾a 14½c. Bulk meats quiet at 8a10¼a11a11¾c.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, January 24.—Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee club $1,40; extra white Michigan $1,55. Corn quiet; 69c. Barley unchanged.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, January 24.—Petroleum unchanged but firm; s. w. 110 test 11c; 150 State test 12c, Michigan test 14¾c car lots.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, January 24.—Beeves: receipts yesterday and to-day 3,630 head, making 9,000 for the week, against 7,500 last week; qualities scarcely fair generally, with but few prime and extra steers; a large number being common and medium native steers and oxen, and fine Colorado, common and ordinary Texas, and Cherokee cattle; market a little better than at the close last Friday; fair to extra steers ½c higher; tops of choicest lots retailed at 15a 15¾c; best two car loads 12¾c; common to strictly prime native steers 9¼a12½c; poor oxen, stags and dry cows 8¼a9c; common and ordinary Texans 7¼a8¼c; offerings all sold; the prospects for the next three market days are regarded as favorable for the selling interest. Sheep: fresh offerings 11,940 head, making 25,830 for the week, against 25,270 last week: good to prime stock rather scarce and firm, at full prices; inferior and medium dull and weak, at a decline of ¼c from Friday and Saturday last; best two car loads sheep 7¾a8c; fair to prime lots 6¼a7¼c; poor to medium 5¼a6c; several car loads remained unsold; the feeling at the close was decidedly weak. Swine: arrivals yesterday and to-day 5,970 head, making 25,990 for the week, against 29,670 last week; none offered alive.

CHICAGO, January 24.—Cattle receipts since Saturday 1,900 head; market active; prices firm; choice to extra quoted at 5¼a 6¼c; fair to good $4,50a4,75; feeders $4,00a 4,35; stockers $3a4; Texans $2,50a3,25; shipments 1,500. Hogs: receipts for the day 14,000; official since Saturday 18,000; market active; prices steady; packers $6,90a7,35; bacon grades $7,25a7,30; shipping not wanted, $7,35a7,40; Philadelphians $7,50; shipments 1,500. Sheep: receipts 1,000; market dull; common to choice $4a 5,75; shipments 500.

PHILADELPHIA, January 24.—Cattle market dull this week; prices in favor of buyers; 3,400 head arrived, and sold at 4¾a7½c for extra Pennsylvania and western steers; 5¼a6¾c for fair to good do; 4a5c per pound gross for common as to quality. Sheep in fair demand; 8,000 head sold at 5½a6¾c per lb gross as to condition. Hogs unchanged; 5,000 head sold at $9,50a11 per 100 pounds net.

ST. LOUIS, January 24.—Hogs strong; light to heavy shipping $6,50a7; packing $7a7,15. Cattle steady; moderate demand and unchanged.

CINCINNATI, January 24.—Hogs steady; common to good light $7a7,25; fair to good packing $7,15a7,30; choice heavy $7,35. Sheep active and firm at $4a5,25.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 24.—Hogs: receipts 3,200; prices steady; $6,80a7,10.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, January 24.—The package trade in domestic goods continued quiet, and importing and jobbing branches were dull. Cotton goods moved slowly, but were steady in price. Cottonades were rather more active. Prints were in moderate request. Bristol fancy styles were opened at 7½c. Fancy cassimeres and suitings are in fair demand. Printed satinets sold fairly.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, January 24.—Cotton quiet; 13 3-16c; futures closed quiet; January 13 1-16c; February 13¼a13 5-32c; March 13 21-32a13¾c; April 13 9-16a13 19-32c. May 13 25-32a13 13-16c; June 13 31-32a14c; August 14¼c.

NEW ORLEANS, January 24.—Cotton in good demand; sales of 8,100 bales; quotations unchanged, but better qualities having to outside figures; receipts: net 7,818 bales; gross, 9,473; exports to continent 2,789; stock 322,078.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—5 bbls whisky, J. Kaiser & Co; 14 hhds tobacco, 1 cask do, Weyman & Bro; 1 coil rope, 1 bx mdse, Jas. McClure & Co; 1 bdl wire rod, J. F. Young & Bro; 1 car washed clay, T. Coffin & Co; 1 beef hide, J. Callery & Co; 2 bxs eggs, Shipton & W, 10 bags c meal, A. Bricker & Sons; 1 bbl soap wrappers, 1 bx do, Geo. Hasley; 3 bxs do, J. G. Stand; 150 bags oats, 89 do rye, Scott & G; 26 pkgs tobacco, Hill, W & Co; 9 pkgs do, Fred Schild; 1 bbl z paint, Paine & Co; 110 bxs candles, Hall & J. M. Sawyer; 5 trees stearine, Paine A & T; 2 bbls liquor A. Klunardlinger; 10 do whisky, J. L. Donaldson; 15 do, M. Marshall; 5 do, Weiler & Bro; 5 do, J. C. Kaiser; 20 do do, Mcdonald & Co; 10 do, M. Klein & Co; 20 pkgs tobacco, R. & W. Jenkinson; 5 bbls whisky, Miller J. & Co; 5 do, Jas. McDonald, 10 pails tobacco, Johnson C. & Co; 12 pkgs do, A. Dallymer; 5 trees bacon, W. B. Hays & Son. 3 bxs castings, J. B. Sheriff & Son; 2 sks butter, 2 bxs butter, 1 keg lard, 2 bbls eggs, Caskey, Beatty & Co; 2 bbls eggs, J. H. Loh & Co; 6 tubs butter, Heald Carson & Co; 2 bbls eggs, 1 bbl butter, Wilbert & W; 100 sks flour, M. & R. Walsh; 20 do, Seibert & Co; 5 bbls flour, 40 sks do, McIntyre & B; 6 shellers, 3 feed cutters, 7 fly wheels, H. T. Pierce & Son.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.—Bxs McC & Co m 6 352 bxs g seed, S. B. Lloyd & Co; 100 bbls lime, W. G. Baughman; 1 car timber, Union P. Mill Co; 1 do, McQueswan & D; 1 bx s wool, D. Harrison; 2 trees bacon hands, Lindsay S. & Co; 19 pails tobacco, T. W. Baker; 3 bxs mdse, J. W. Harrison; 5 bxs brushes, A. McClure; 8 do, Hill, West & Co; 2 bdls rubber, Hasley, McKee & Co; 1 car corn, D. G. Stewart & Co; 9 bxs butter, Head C. & Co; 9 do, Graf & Co; 10 do, Kuhn & Bro; 1 car corn, T. G Smythe; 1 do ties, R. Pitcairn; 1 bx halters, T. Hare & Bro; 6

HOME NEWS.

The probabilities are that the weather today will be partly cloudy and slightly warmer, with east to south winds, and stationary or slowly falling barometer.

Coal Exchange—Conference Committee Appointed.

At a meeting of the Coal Exchange yesterday, Messrs. Geo. T. Miller, J. W. Schoonmaker and Addison Lysle were appointed a committee to go to Washington City and confer with the Committee on Commerce of the House of Representatives in order that the members of it may understand the views of the river men of Pittsburgh relative to additional dams and the improvement of the Ohio river between this city and Wheeling. The dam to be built at Brunot's Island during the coming summer will also be a feature of the conference.

Allegheny Fire Committee.

The Committee on Fire Engines of Allegheny Councils met last evening, Mr. S. D. Sholes presiding. It was agreed to ask Councils for an appropriation of $52,760 to meet the expenses of the department during the year. On motion of Mr. Long, Chief Crow was authorized to enter into a contract with H. P. Schwarz & Co. for supplying the city with vitriol to be used in the fire alarm telegraph battery. Messrs. McGuire, Hunter and Bayne were appointed a sub-committee on the purchase of horses for the department. On motion of Mr. McGuire the Controller was authorized to advertise for proposals for shoeing the horses in the department during the year, and also for the furnishing of feed.

Adjourned.

FIRE IN UNION TOWNSHIP.

Loss About $3,500.

Yesterday afternoon, about four o'clock, a fire broke out in the dwelling house of Mr. Chess, the well known gardener on the Washington pike, in Union township, beyond Temperanceville. There was a great scarcity of water, and the building was burned to the ground. The loss will amount to about $3,500. We were not able to learn the amount of insurance.

SUSPECTED.

Possibly Implicated in the Youngstown Homicide.

Between twelve and one o'clock this morning Victor Herb, a South Side police officer, arrested James Logan on suspicion of being implicated in the murder of Elizabeth Grombaucher, near Youngstown, Ohio, one day toward the close of last week. The prisoner was taken into custody at the Young Men's Home, on Duquesne Way. Logan lives on South Side and from his actions and talk led Herb to think that he was concerned in the murder. Logan makes the fourth or fifth person who has been apprehended on suspicion of this murder. He will be arraigned before the Mayor this morning, and the evidence against him will be sifted. He says he does not know what he was arrested for.

BREVITIES.

····The free art exhibition at the School of Design commenced yesterday. Many fine pictures are displayed.

····The Wharf Committee of Allegheny met yesterday afternoon, and made an inspection of the city wharves.

····A temperance experience meeting will be held this evening at the Alliance room in corner Penn avenue and Sixth street, at 7:30 o'clock.

····A little baby was left upon a door step in Allegheny last evening. It was taken charge of by Secretary McGonnigle of the Board.

····The alarm of fire yesterday forenoon from box 42 was caused by a slight blaze at the dwelling of Dr. Botton, No. 270 Fifth avenue. But little damage was done.

····An oil well is being bored on Boyd's Hill. The company believe that their well is a very good mine, and they have made arrangements to sink the shaft two thousand feet.

····The heaters and rollers at Moorhead's iron mill, at Soho, resumed work yesterday morning. A reduction of wages has been instead of at the old wages, as stated by a contemporary.

····Edward Estep had his arm broken by a fall while working on the South Side, Saturday last. It was set by a physician by Dr. W. J. Riggs, and the fractured member has received every possible attention.

····The Economite community, in Beaver county, has been visited by representatives of two Russian Mennonite colonies in the west, who are in search of homes for their money and about all of their constitution.

····The laborers on the Brownsville avenue improvement, one hundred in all, struck yesterday, and refused to return to work until assured that their labor would be paid for. They did not. Nothing remained with doubtful "due bills."

····The Presidents of Allegheny Councils will meet with Mayor Phillips this evening to make the apportionment of the number of Councilmen for Common Council. There will be no change made, as the number of taxable inhabitants in each ward is nearly the same as last year.

····O. Heinrich and C. Wunderlich were arrested yesterday and committed to prison for a hearing to-day on a charge of having stolen the jewelry and money a few nights ago from the residence of Mr. Grim, in the Sixteenth ward. Informations for burglary have been made against them by officer Snyder.

····Gates are being erected at the crossings over the Fort Wayne railroad, in the Ninth ward. They are similar to those placed on each side of the track, and are suspended so as to rise and fall vertically. If they operate satisfactorily it will probably pave the way towards the use of similar gates at Federal street, Anderson street, Irwin avenue, &c.

····The Temperance women of the Alliance and Union have resolved upon organizing the children in a temperance army. The following named ladies have been appointed the committee: Dr. Jennings, Rev. Humphries, Rev. Knox, Mrs. Leonidas, Allan, Gormley, Shiveley, and Miss Hallier. Committee meet next Monday, after the Alliance meeting.

····Several days ago Officer Snyder arrested a boy for stealing copies of the *Dispatch* from the door steps on Liberty street, and made information against the thief he went to the police office and claimed a reward of $50, which that paper had offered for the arrest of such offenders. The *Dispatch* refused to pay the reward on the ground that the officer was paid by the city for his services.

····A boy named Harry Hamilton, living with his mother on Neville Island, was kicked to death by a horse Sunday evening. He had gone out to water the horses, and staying longer than usual, a search was made for him. He was found just inside the stable door in a pool of blood, with his skull crushed, dead. The marks of a horse shoe were very plain. His father was killed by a train at Fleming's station about a year ago.

····Dr. Cole, of Allegheny, reports the following deaths in that city last week: Apoplexy, 1; congestion of the brain, 1; capillary bronchitis, 3; Bright's disease, 1; cancer, 2; consumption, 9; convulsions, 2; typhoid fever, 1; scarlet fever, 3; marasmus, 1; meningitis, 1; pneumonia, 1; pericarditis, 1; peritonitis, 1; still birth, 1; total, 30. Seven were under one year; five years of age, and two were over seventy. Males, 12; females, 8. White, 18; colored, 2.

····The two men Seifert and Kreibel, who were arrested in Allegheny on Saturday night on suspicion of attempting to commit a burglary, had a hearing before Mayor Phillips yesterday morning, when it was proven that neither of them were burglars, but that they had imbibed a little too much fire-water. It was while in that condition they went to Padoney's to get a drink instead of to commit a burglary. They were each fined $1 and costs for drunkenness, which they paid.

····The bill which has just passed Congress providing for the retirement of U. S. Judge Wilson McCandless will undoubtedly pass the Senate. Judge McCandless is now in his sixty-sixth year and his retirement four years hence at the prescribed age is a worthy compliment upon one of the most upright and able jurists that ever sat upon the U. S. bench. Hon. E. H. Stowe, George Shiras, Jr., and Captain Samuel Harper are among the gentlemen prominently mentioned as the successor of Judge McCandless.

····There was quite a disturbance on Saturday night, it is said, among the miners of D. Steen & Sons, near Mansfield, on the Pashaddie Railroad. It appears that lately the firm discharged a number of the miners and since have been filling their places with other parties, among whom were about a dozen colored men. It is stated that at the time mentioned a party of the discharged miners congregated above the dwellings of the colored men and began an assault upon them, firing through the windows and creating considerable of a riot. As far as can be ascertained, nobody was seriously injured, and no arrests have been made.

····The GAZETTE yesterday gave currency to the assertion of a member of Council that the Duquesne Greys have received money for sub-letting old City Hall. While that portion of the article relative to the conditions of the agreement between the city and the Greys was not precisely correct, the fact remains that they received $50 from the Clipper boat club, and are to get $200 from the managers of the Poultry Show. From the Homeopathic Fair, a member of the Greys informs us, they got not a cent. The Orphan Asylum Fair has not yet been held. If part of the above money is covered into the City Treasury we suppose it will be all right.

····The friends and patrons of the Pittsburgh School of Design for Women, are requested to meet at the rooms, corner of Wood street and Sixth avenue, 4th floor this afternoon at 3 o'clock to hear statement of present condition, and to advise with the Board as to the best means of maintaining the school in its present state of usefulness. Hard as the times undoubtedly are, an institution such as is the School of Design for Women. One that has made so excellent a record, should not be permitted to languish. The maintenance of such a school is an honor to the city, its neglect or abandonment would be a disgrace. We hope our citizens will attend the meeting to-day, and do all for it that it needs to make it strong and prosperous.

Marion Harland in her new cook book "Breakfast, Luncheon and Tea," recommends the use of Prepared or Self Raising Flour in preference to Cream of Tartar and Soda or Expensive Baking Powder.

"BILL NO. 24."

Another Citizen's Meeting Last Night.

The Property Owners of the Ninth and Eleventh Wards in Council—The Bill Again Discussed—A Report Favorable to it Passed—An Interesting Meeting.

At 8 o'clock last night over three hundred citizens of the Ninth and Eleventh wards of Allegheny met in the Ninth ward school house to consider the advisability of the enactment into law of the bill known as No. 24. The meeting organized by the election of W. F. Richardson as chairman, and after briefly stating that the meeting was called for the purpose of considering the question of rural taxation he called upon J. O. S. Golden, of the Tenth ward, to explain the merits of bill No. 24. Mr. Golden said that he would prefer that some other party had been called upon, and then he proposed that a committee of five be appointed to prepare resolutions. The following gentlemen were appointed by the chair: W. J. Langfitt, S. J. Hubbard; James Shipman, Jas. Boardman and David D. Davis, Sr. The committee retired, and pending their report bill No. 24 was made the subject of discussion. Mr. Golden was the first speaker. Before he began the Chairman said that there must be order and that everybody would have a show. We want no gouging said Mr. Richardson, and then Mr. Golden begun his address. He said that taxation was a question that had always commanded the earnest attention of careful citizens from the time that governments were formed up to the present day. His constituents believed that the present taxation system of Allegheny was unjust, because the rural wards, which receive any of the benefits of the city wards, are taxed prorata to support the Government, and to meet the general expense. For this they receive no equivalent. In the Tenth ward

A POLICEMAN WAS A RARE SIGHT,

and he spoke as thought that the situation in the Ninth ward was the about the same. He said that he only purposed to present statements of unvarnished truth, and then he reviewed the attempts made by himself and others to have Allegheny assessments divided up into three classes. He read, at some length, extracts from the general law, under which assessments are now made, and he particularly directed the attention of the audience to the clause which provides that in all cities of the third-class, assessments shall be divided into three classes. Allegheny was the only city of the third-class in the State, and Golden asserted that the provision particularly referred to was the result of the work of himself and his conferees. He said that the people should come into Councils and ask for the appointment of assessors under that law, so that the men who receive the greatest benefits from their real property should be made to pay the most taxes. In this way no one, said the speaker, if a man has a piece of property worth $20,000, from which his income is $5,000, and another has a piece of property worth $5,000, from which he receives $500 income, is it right that he who receives the larger income should bear the greater portion of the public burden? The speaker had but little sympathy with any class except the workingmen. He was a workingman himself, and what he asked for in this world was made by a working man.

At this time Mr. Golden picked up a copy of bill No. 24, and there was general applause and cheering. He said that that bill he only intended to express his opinion on the merits of the bill, and that he would leave the rest to the intelligence of his hearers. He said, before beginning to read, that he had been asked by some one to read it and did not name. The attack was a surprise to him, and he wanted it distinctly understood that he would "meet argument with argument, blow with logic, and brute force with brute force."

Then he read the bill, and said that it was an exact copy of the present paving law of Allegheny, except that the liens under it were not collectable in full at one time, that is the property holders have the right ro pay the assessment in instalments. The difference is here, that now an assessment, say $300, is imperatively collectable without 60 days, or the property is sold to satisfy the liens. Under this act, (bill 24) the payment is made by ten instalments running over ten years, and at the end of sixty days the payment to be made would be thirty dollars instead of $300. This act is directed against the rich contractors. The dishonest contractors did not like the speaker, and he was glad of it, and he said that his experience had taught him that there were as many thieves in other business, as there were in the contracting business. This law is the poor mans law, as it gives him a chance to pay his debts to the city, without placing himself at the mercy of skinness, and mortgage shaves, and relieving him from any possibility of having his hard earned home torn from his possession. Under the bill the city gives the money at 6 per cent., and that is the reason why the sharpers and skinners are arrayed against this bill.

BOND FACTORIES

are dangerous, but there is great difference between this act and the Penn Avenue act. The Penn Avenue act went outside the councils and the courts, and appointed commissioners, and that is where the devil came in. [Applause.] Under this law no such practice can obtain, because every avenue will have to be considered in Councils, and he thought that Councilmen, as a rule, quite as honest as the general run of men. Mr. Golden, at this point, explained how improvements would be made under the proposed law. In the event of the dishonesty of a majority of the Councilmen, the second class of city officials heads off after they had been one brief year in office, and if the people continued to be represented by thieves the fault would be their own. In conclusion he described the workings of the Sinking Fund clause, and asserted, vigorously, that there was not the slightest opportunity, under it, to do any stealing. The law was in the interest of the working man, even to the benefit of the country, and if the working men of the country were not cared for, and provided with protecting legislation, the vitality of the nation would experience a terrible shock. [Vociferous applause.] He had always been in favor of free speech, and he trusted that this meeting would indulge any gentlemen present who held opposite views on this question. [Applause.]

Ex-Councilman S. A. Johnston was called upon, and in reply he said that he had not given the bill sufficient attention to speak very intelligently about it. The knowledge that he had of the bill induced him to oppose the act, and he was strengthened in his opinion by his knowledge of the workings of the Penn Avenue act. He believed the commissioners under the Penn Avenue act were all right because the property owners on the line of any proposed improvement, were alone empowered to elect the commissioners. The longer that payments were put off the more roseate the debt looked. This putting off reminded him of Micawber, who after giving some creditor his promissory note thanked God that the debt was paid. The most vigorous supporters of this bill are men who have moral property; that the passage of the act, and the perfection of improvements under it, would be greatly enhanced in value by the enactment of Bill No. 24. This class of property, it will be found, cannot be taxed under this law, and the owners will be made rich at the cost of the taxpayers, rich and poor, of the city proper. For this reason

IT IS NOT A POOR MAN'S BILL.

The object of the bill is purely the improvement of avenues leading out into the country. He thought the safest way for cities and individuals was to pay as they go. It is time enough to begin the improvement of any street when a majority of the property owners on that street wanted the work begun, and had the money to pay for it. The Speaker had been charged with being a consolidationist. That God forsaken city (Pittsburgh), said he, had been misgoverned by incompetent men, and the result was that the city was smothered in debt, and if he owned any property there he would feel like giving it away.

Experience has shown that the instalment expedient was not successful, because the payments never were made promptly, and the consequence was that the city was burdened with a debt, not contracted by it, and from which no benefits had been derived. Long time meant high interest, and six per cent. runs up infernal fast when it has to be paid. [Applause.] Credit is a very dangerous thing, unless it is properly managed. Credit has ruined many a man, and with these improvements, if you have credit, you would be apt to go much further than you would if you had to pay cash. His advice was to go very slow in this matter. (Applause.)

The Committee on Resolutions entered at this time, just as Mr. Johnston concluded, and the chairman, Mr. Langfitt, said that there would be two reports. The majority report was read by Mr. Langfitt, as follows:

ASKING FOR THE PASSAGE OF THE BILL.

"WHEREAS, The subject of improvements and, more particularly, the manner in which the same shall be paid for has been agitating the citizens of Allegheny City, and, in order to relieve certain parties who are not able to pay for necessary streets that are being now graded and paved, a bill has been presented in the Senate at Harrisburg, allowing said parties, if they so desire, a term of ten years to pay their assessments; now therefore, be it

Resolved, That the citizens of the Ninth and Eleventh wards do most urgently request our Legislators at Harrisburg, that they use their influence to pass bill No. 24, or some other one suitable to relieve our bundened taxpayers whose property fronts upon McClure avenue or upon the other streets that are now being improved, and also be it further

Resolved, That we have confidence in our City Council, and if our Councils do their duty, in our opinion but this bill No. 24 will certainly be ... for us, and meets our approbation.

J. LANGFITT,
DAVID DAVIS,
BOARDMAN.

The minority report ... signed by James Shipman, and is as follows:

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTION.

WHEREAS, Our taxes are on the increase each year; and

WHEREAS, Our burdens in the shape of taxes are already all we can possibly bear; therefore, be it

Resolved, That our Representatives at Harrisburg be instructed to oppose the passage of the Bill No. 24, which allows bonds to be issued for street improvements.

Mr. Johnston moved the adoption of the minority report.

Pending the vote Mr. Shipman said the meeting was called te discuss the question of rural taxation, but the managers of the meeting had contrived to turn it into a consideration of Bill No. 24. Their credit system had built up an enormous debt now, and he was unalterably opposed to another line of credit legislation for Allegheny. If these improvements go on, it will not be long until the homes of the poor people will be swept away from them by an avalanche of ruinous debts. "As a citizen of the Ninth ward," said Mr. Shipman, "I enter my solemn protest against this bill, and it shall not be passed."

Charles Hartman denied that trickery or connivance had been resorted to to bring the Bill No. 24 before the consideration of the citizens of the Ninth and Eleventh wards.

Dr. Langfitt said Shipman did not want to give poor people a chance of ten years' time to pay for his property. He wanted to see the people of the Ninth and Eleventh wards sold out of house and home at once. He seemed to have little faith in Councils, and he should know, because he had been there himself.

John Huckenstein said Councils were composed of men who were honest, and he had frequently sacrificed his personal opinions in the defense of the poor people, and he would be glad to do so again. Councils were always under the control of the people, and he thought that the act proposed was a good one, and that it was calculated to settle up the old debts contracted in former improvements, rather than to incur new debts by the making of new improvements The act will not endanger the financial standing of the city, and fears upon that score are without foundation. He had never, and he would at no time, vote for an improvement that property owners did not want; and he favored the passage of a law restricting Councils from ordering improvements, until such time as a majority of the property owners on the line of the proposed improvement should petition for the making of the improvement.

Mr. Shipman, said he had no axe to grind. If he intended to go into the brick business he might favor the passage of a law under which it would be necessary to build sewers, &c. He was opposed to the act because that seventeen men had got under the bill, and bonds will have to be issued to pay for the improvement of property on the hill side, the value of which is not equal to the assessments that will be made upon it. The enormous taxation the Allegheny property has depreciated the price of property, and the rate of rent at least one half.

Wm. Sheriff thought the bill was conceived in sin and brought forth in iniquity, and he positively objected to the new law of it by Mr. Johnston. (General applause.)

HARTMAN'S ATTACK UPON THE ENEMIES OF THE ACT.

Charles Hartmann was proud of the contrast between this meeting and that meeting which was called—that was the people of the Fifth and Sixth wards, and he strongly denounced the gag system that was attempted on the latter occasion.

He said this meeting was composed of gentlemen who were called to Councils upon, and Hartman wheeled around and shaking his finger at him he roared "I'll allow no man to gag me down." There were several out of order, but as Ross did not reply the Speaker paid no further attention to Mr. Ross, but continued to defend the measure and his conclusion was that the bill was a good one, and that it would be the means of putting a stop to supposing it were the rich men's sharks, and skinners who were hired to follow it from station to station and defeat it if possible (great applause). These men should be met and the thieves driven to the wall by the people. If they were not these sharks would succeed in legally robbing the poor men of their homes. If that bill passes these fellows can't gouge the poor men out of their property. The bill was passed by the House and Senate stand behind the bill because they know it is a good thing for the workingman. The bill is an honest one, and it is framed for the protection of the rural districts (applause).

At the conclusion of Mr. Hartman's speech the vote was taken on the reports of the committee, and the majority report was adopted by an almost unanimous vote. Upon motion of Mr. Reno the meeting was adjourned, but before dissolving the citizens were advised by Messrs. Golden and Sheriff to be vigilant, which they promised.

Mr. Sheriff said that a numerously signed petition was being prepared in the Eleventh ward praying for the passage of such a law, and the citizens dispersed.

THE FLOODS.

Just before the meeting a little episode occurred, which served to spice the subsequent proceedings. It was in the nature of a recontre between Messrs. Ross and Golden. The case, as stated to our reporter by Mr. Golden, was as follows:

The scene of the rencontre was in the grocery store of James Shipman, on Wilkins street. Mr. Golden dropped in there and after saluting Messrs. Hubbard and Thompson he turned to go out without appearing to notice Mr. S. D. Ross who was also present. Just before he arrived at the door Mr. Ross called out to him and asked: "What apology have you to make for the language you used in the Fifth ward meeting?" Mr. Golden replied "I have none to make," and instantly Mr. Ross grabbed at his nose, but Mr. Golden drew back in time to save his proboscis. At the same moment Mr. Thompson grasped Mr. Golden around the body, and Mr. Hubbard pushed Mr. Ross back, but not quick enough to prevent him from getting in a slight blow on Mr. Golden's temple. Mr. Golden tried to draw a revolver with which to defend himself, but the manner in which he was held by Mr. Thompson prevented this, and the gentlemen were parted before any blood was shed. This episode lent a spice to the meeting, and many of the spectators were confident that there would be bloodshed.

PITTSBURGH COUNCILS.

Special Meeting Yesterday Afternoon.

Matters from the Finance Committee—The Herron Hill Subterranean Fire—Debate Upon the City Printing Contracts—New Ordinances, Petitions, &c.

SELECT COUNCIL.

DAVID AIKEN.....President *pro. tem.*
E. S. MORROW.....Clerk.

The members present at roll call were Messrs. Ahl, Aiken, Barckley, Braun, Brown, Dannels, B. Darlington, Denniston, Doyle, Duff, Evans, Foster, George Fox, Gregor Fox, Froehlich, Geiger, Goldthorpe, Hayden, Herron, Holliday, Hunter, Kearney, Kennedy, Kerr, Lagerman, Lappan, Littell, Metzgar, Moore, Murray, Mnargave, McCandless, McClurg, McGimpsey, O'Neil, Powers, Reiman, Sawyer, Schwarm, Shipton, Singerly, Sorg, Taylor, Weldon, and Welsh.

President Gross being absent, Mr. Aiken was called to the chair.

FINANCE COMMITTEE BUSINESS.

The Clerk read the call, issued by the Finance Committee, for this special meeting to hear the report of said committee in relation to appropriations, including the appropriation bill for 1876.

Mr. SHIPTON, Chairman of the Finance Committee, presented the ordinance making appropriations for 1875. It was referred to the Finance Committee for such alterations and amendments as will make it applicable to 1876.

Mr. SHIPTON also presented a resolution for a warrant refunding $85.42 to Hussey, Dravo & Co., of the Twenty-third ward, being for exoneration of business tax. Passed.

Also, resolutions for warrants in favor of Lewis Forster for $30, and F. C. Greineisen for $4.75, refunding of overpaid taxes. Passed.

A communication from the Finance Committee, stating that they had elected Mr. Thomas S. Bigelow City Attorney for the ensuing three years, was read by Mr. Shipton, and the action of the committee in selecting him was unanimously confirmed.

Mr. SHIPTON also submitted from the Finance Committee a resolution directing the City Wharfmasters to report at the end of every month the balance due the city. Adopted.

PETITIONS, &C.

All the business from the Finance Committee having been disposed of, Mr. Sawyer moved that the regular order of business be taken up. Carried.

Mr. BRAUN presented a petition from Henry Shaler for reduction of business tax. Referred.

Also, a resolution directing our representatives at Harrisburg to forward to the City Clerk all bills relating to the government of this city, and to withhold action on them until they are returned by the Clerk endorsed with either the affirmative or negative recommendation of Councils. Adopted.

Mr. MUSGRAVE, resolution directing the Finance Committee to consolidate all the Market apropriations under the general head of "Appropriation No. 9." Referred.

Mr. METZGAR, resolution for warrant in favor of S. L. Johnston for $200 for work done on Craig street, in the Thirteenth ward. Referred to the Road Committee.

Also, an ordinance amending the City Code, title "Board Measurers," and providing for three Board Measurers, in place of the present number. Referred.

Mr. POWERS, resolution for the erection of seats for the accommodation of spectators in the lobbies of both Council chambers. Referred.

Mr. TAYLOR, petition for gas lamp. Referred.

Mr. LITTELL, petition for gas lamps on Shady Lane bridge and Frankstown avenue. Referred.

THE HERRON HILL FIRE.

Also, report from a committee of the Fire Commission regarding the fire in the coal seam under Herron's Hill. It stated that a thorough examination had been made, the result of which is a belief that the only way in which the fire can be extinguished is by making excavations until it is reached and then liberally appplying water. Having no money itself to expend in excavating, the Commission recommended that that work be done by the City Engineer, stating that any of the engines of the Fire Department were at the service of the city for the purpose of extinguishing the fire. The report was received and filed, and after some discussion it was, on motion of Mr. HUNTER, referred to the City Engineer, with instructions to at once report an estimate of the probable cost of the excavations.

It was also decided, on motion of Mr. B. DARLINGTON, to request the City Attorney to give his opinion as to what extent the owners of the property under which the fire is burning are liable for any damage it may cause to the city.

Mr. MCCLURG, petition for a change of the name of Notley street. Referred.

Mr. MCCOMBS, petition for the erection of gas lamps in the Short street tunnel. Referred.

Mr. FOSTER, petition of Wetteugell & Gormley for abatement of business tax. Referred.

Mr. HOLLIDAY, ordinance for a board walk on Grandview avenue. Referred.

The Chairman of the Water, City Property, Market, Wooden Buildings, Gas, Allegheny Wharf, Ordinance and Road Committees reported their organization. Reports received and filed.

Mr. SHIPTON, from the Gas Committee, presented resolutions for the erection of gas lamps at various points by the South Side, West Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh and East End Gas Companies. They were all adopted.

MUNICIPAL PRINTING.

Clerk Booth, from Common Council, presented to this branch the report of the Printing Committee awarding the contracts for doing the municipal newspaper printing, and stating that they had been approved by Common Council.

Mr. HUNTER moved that the action of C. C. be concurred in.

Messrs. GREGORY FOX and DUFF both objected to the award of the contract for the German printing to the *Freiheits Freund*. They said that the *Volksblatt* had put in a much lower bid, and claimed that it was therefore entitled to the contract.

Mr. FROELICH, of the Printing Committee, explained that the contract had been let in accordance with the provisions of the ordinance, which requires that the standing, character and circulation of the newspapers bidding shall be taken into consideration. He said that the circulation of the *Freiheits Freund* being far larger than the *Volksblatt's* the award was in compliance with law.

Mr. BRAUN — The circulation of the *Volksblatt* is not more than one hundred and fifty in the whole city.

A protest against the action of the Printing Committee, from Charles Frederick Bauer, editor and proprietor of the *Volksblatt*, was read by the clerk.

The question was finally separated and the award of the contract for doing the German printing was approved. A motion was then made that the matter of the German printing be recommitted to the Printing Committee. The yeas and nays were demanded. The call was sustained and the motion was carried by the following vote: Yeas, 33. Nays, 13.

Mr. METZGAR presented a petition for the regrading of Butler street, Thirteenth ward. Referred.

Adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

W. B. NEGLEY.....President
GEORGE BOOTH.....Clerk

Common Council was called to order at a quarter past two o'clock. The following gentlemen were present: Messrs. Aull, Clark, Coll, Conway, Dauler, Flinn, Fox, Fritz, Fennerty, Ferson, Foley, Helmold, Hughes, Kettenberg, Laughran, Lemmer, Mears, Moore, Moriarty, Nantker, Neeb, Nisbet, Powers, Rahauser, Reynolds, Ross, Rott, Tortence, Voscamp, Wainwright and President Negley.

Mr. J. F. ROTH, member from the First ward, was sworn in by the President.

NEW BUSINESS.

Mr. NEEB presented the petition of A J. Rudolph, for reduction of business tax. Referred.

Mr. ROTT, resolution instructing the Board of Viewers to assess the damages and benefits caused by the grading of Thirty-third street. Referred.

Mr. FOX, resolution for a warrant in favor of City Attorney Bigelow for $922.43, costs on liens on Forbes street assessment. Referred.

Also, warrant in favor of Lucas Zimmer for refunding of overpaid tax. Referred.

Also, reports of the Board of Viewers on the opening of St. Clair street, from Stanton avenue to McCully street; on the opening of Virginia avenue, from Negley street to Shaler's line, in the Thirty-fifth ward; on the assessment of damages caused by the grading of Stanton avenue, from Butler street to Hiland avenue. All were approved.

Mr. AULL presented the following ordinances from the Survey Committee of the old Councils, none of which had been adopted: Opening Harrison avenue, Thirty-first from Fiftieth to Fifty-third street; locating Meyer avenue, in the Thirty-second ward; locating Hoffman street, from Grand avenue to Garden street; changing the location of Herbert street, Thirteenth ward; locating Graff street; locating Collins avenue, between Stanton avenue and Graff street; establishing the grade of the north curb of Penn street, locating Center street; locating Grant avenue, locating Liberty avenue, from Thirty-third street to Center avenue. All the ordinances were appropriately referred.

Reports of the organization of the Street, Survey, Police, Retrenchment and Reform, Claims and Accounts, Monongahela Wharf, Railroad and Appeals Committees were received and filed.

CITY PRINTING.

Mr. AULL, from the Printing Committee, presented their report of the awards of the contracts for doing the newspaper printing of the city. It was received and filed and a motion was made that the awards be approved. Mr. Aull then submitted, in behalf of C. F. Bauer, editor of the *Volksblatt*, a protest against the award to the *Freiheits Freund* of the contract for doing the German newspaper printing. The *Freiheits Freund*, it will be remembered, bid seventy-five cents per square for the first insertion and fifty cents per square for the second insertion. The *Volksblatt*, also German, bid fifty cents per square for the first insertion and 37½ cents for the second. The reasons set forth by Mr. Bauer in his protest are that the awarding of said contract was contrary to the Wallace act, which requires all city contracts to be awarded to the "lowest responsible bidder." In making that award, he claims, the committee failed to take into consideration all the circumstances of the case; that the question of circulation had not even been alluded to in the advertisement for proposals; that at the meeting of the Printing Committee it was asserted, but not proved, that the *Freiheits Freund* had a much larger circulation than the *Volksblatt*, and "even if such was the case it would be the result of a monopoly based on the official advertisements possessed by the *Freiheits Freund* for years past;" that if the circumstances are to be taken into consideration at all, all the circumstances connected with the several applicants and their bids should be considered and a conclusion should not be arrived at based upon the single circumstance of a larger circulation to the exclusion of other important circumstances. The protest concludes with the remark that "the taxpayers cannot remain indifferent to an attempt of squandering their hard-earned pennies to the extent of about $500 annually, &c."

Mr. AULL said that the committee were unanimous in their action in the matter of awards, and that the award was based on circulation.

DIDN'T THINK IT FAIR.

Mr. FOLEY did not think the award of the contract to the *Freund* was fair. The clause in the ordinances relating to the character of the bidder was for the purpose of keeping out irresponsible sheets, and he claimed that the *Volksblatt*, a responsible paper and the lowest bidder, had been unjustly excluded. This action on the part of the Printing Committee, if approved by Councils, would add many thousand dollars to the municipal expenses. He called for the ayes and nays on the motion to adopt the report, and the call was sustained.

A ballot was then taken, and the award was approved by the following vote:

Ayes—Aull, Conway, Flinn, Fox, Person, Helmold, Kettenberg, Mears, Moore, Nantker, Nisbet, Powers, Rahauser, Rott, Torrence, Voscamp, and President Negley—17.

Nays—Clark, Coll, Dauler, Fritz, Fennerty, Foley, Hughes, Lemmer, McCafferty, Reynolds, Roth, Wainwright—12.

Bills from Select Council were next taken up, and all concurred in, including the confirmation of the re-election by the Finance Committee of City Attorney Bigelow.

Mr. AULL submitted the following bills &c., ordinance authorizing the A. & P. Telegraph Company to erect poles within the city limits; repealing an ordinance for the opening of School alley; petition of R. Ellis for the construction of sewer drops on Fifth avenue extension; establishing a wharf on the South Side, from Sixth to Tenth streets. All were referred.

Mr. FOX presented a set of resolutions urging our citizens to co-operate with the people of Philadelphia in making the Centennial Exposition a success, and providing for the appointment of a committee of seven to arrange plans and other business pertaining to the said Centennial. Adopted.

Adjourned.

"Facts are Stubborn Things."

Thousands of human beings are yearly borne on the swift current of disease down to the grave, just because they do not possess a sufficient knowledge of themselves. A man meets his neighbor, and the first salutation is, "How are you?" or "How is your health?" The reply frequently is, "Oh, I am well, with the exception of a cold." Most persons lightly regard a cold. Reader, do you know that a cold is one of the most dangerous of maladies? A cold not only clogs up the pores of the entire system, and retards circulation, but it is productive of Catarrh, which is quite apt to lead to Consumption. "Oh," you say, "it is nothing but a *cold* in my head." True, but *that cold* is really a mild form of Catarrh, and if not arrested in its course will become chronic. Catarrh is one of the most disagreeable, offensive affections in the catalogue of diseases. The passage to the nose is obstructed, the sense of smell impaired, and there is a disagreeable sensation of pressure in the head. In the more advanced stages, there is a discharge having an offensive odor. If the disease be allowed to continue in its course, thick hard incrustations will form in the head, the bones of which sometimes become softened and break away in pieces. Why will persons continue to suffer such an annoying, disgusting disease, when they can just as well be cured of it? Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will cure the worst forms of Catarrh; in fact, it is the only sure and safe remedy which has yet been offered to the public. Many harsh, irritating preparations may, for a time, relieve the urgency of the symptoms, but they do not cure the disease. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is soothing and health in its effects, and when used with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche, according to directions, does not fail to effect a cure. Sold by all Druggists. TTHS-3.

FATHER GERDEMANN.

His Lecture Last Night—A Crowded House—What a Man to Whom the Gates of Heaven are Barred Thinks of the Church Militant.

Library Hall was literally crowded last evening to hear ex-Father Gerdemann's lecture upon "The Roman Catholic Church of To-day."

HIS PERSONAL APPEARANCE.

The famous ex-priest is not very attractive in appearance at first sight *i. e.* he does not give evidence of having any great powers, nor has he a pleasing countenance; but after he has spoken for a few minutes a much more favorable impression is produced. He is of medium height, well proportioned, has black hair and beard (the latter worn on the chin, shaved straight down from the ends of his moustache) and a ruddy complexion. His nose is large and rather prominent, which is generally a good sign that the owner possesses ability. He wore large spectacles and frequently referred to his voluminous notes.

THE GROWTH OF POWER.

The lecturer commenced his remarks by referring to the manner in which the Roman Catholic church obtained its great power in the past ages. This was mainly through the instrumentality of the priest hood. The members of this body, cut off as they are by their vows from most of the rational enjoyments, which are vouchsafed to other men, dedicated for life to the service of the Church, denied the pleasures of domestic life, and civil preferment, it is quite natural should devote all their energies to the furtherance of the interests of the Church. More especially should they do this when the Church has always rewarded diligence and punished recreance without mercy.

THE BEGINNING OF THE END.

But the speaker hardly considered it necessary to dwell upon what the Roman Church had been. The church of the thirteenth century was not the church of today; Pope Pius IX is not a Pope Gregory. The germ of of Protestantism that first felt the warm thrill of life amid the darkness of the sixteenth century has grown and spread until its roots have sapped the very foundations of the once great and powerful church. Protestantism was born of the abuse of power; and it was the continued abuse of power that brought the papal church to its present condition. "Excommunication," that once terrible word has lost all its thunder from being hurled too frequently and promiscously.

PAPAL THUNDER.

For the offense of priests in marrying, a whole city was excommunicated. A little later the Council of Long with the same degree of solemnity, and in nearly the same words, excommunicated the whole race of caterpillars who were devastating one of the Italian provinces. It is not recorded, however, that the caterpillars withered under the awfulness of their curse. Kings, provinces and nations were excommunicated—but Heaven never launched the tremendous thunder, and the universe be turned upside down nor mortals tremble.

THE LECTURER'S CONDITION.

The bann of excommunication had been pronounced against the speaker with great pomp and solemnity and still he assured the audience that his condition was not a bad one. He said that his wife was dead and his petite had never been better than since that time. Indeed he would rather have the Pope's blessing than his curse if examples of the effect of each went for anything.

UNFRUITFUL BLESSINGS.

With all the power of Queen Isabella of Spain received the Papal blessing on her reign. In a short time she was driven from her throne and her country, and is now an exile in Paris. Gaeta, the Italian bull was cursed, and now Italy is free, and Garibaldi her honored liberator. Maximillian took with him to the throne of Mexico the fervent and formal blessing of the Pope. He was shot as a traitor by his own subjects, and his wife, the once proud and favored Carlotta, is now a maniac. Amadeus received the fatal curse, and might still have reigned in Spain, but he preferred the greater pleasures of an humbler position in his own sunny Italy.

A number of other instances were mentioned, which showed that the Papal curse, blessing or the Papal curse amounted to nothing, or had a directly opposite effect from that intended.

WHO ARE THE LEADERS?

The speaker mentioned that there are a great many good Christians in the Catholic Church, but he insisted they are not the leaders. It is the Jesuitical and Ultramontane sentiment that rules. Evidence of this is seen in the intolerance of the Church, in the burnings of evergreen trees and the burnings of Christmas festivities, in which the deceased had been a happy participant.

The services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Spalding, and consisted of a beautiful and touching burial service of the church. After the chant by the full choir and the reading of the Scripture lesson, the reverend gentleman spoke to the audience in the sad occasion which had drawn them together, and in words of tenderness, as they were words of truth, paid a fitting tribute to the excellencies of the character of the deceased, and who were exemplified in all the relations of life—as a business man, citizen, friend, husband, father and Christian. Both in the matter of the address and in the manner of its delivery, the reverend gentleman rendered the occasion one of deep solemnity and impressiveness.

The remains were then deposited in Allegheny Cemetery. The minister was present, and at the conclusion of the solemn service the remains were laid to rest, while those who had learned to love the departed spirit, with the silent city of the dead with only memories of one who had been a fortnight since, seemed to be in the bloom of vigor and health.

THE FREIGHT QUESTION.

The Feeling Among the Oil Men—What They are Going to do About It.

A meeting of the Refiner's Association was held at their rooms on Fifth avenue yesterday afternoon for the purpose of discussing the freight